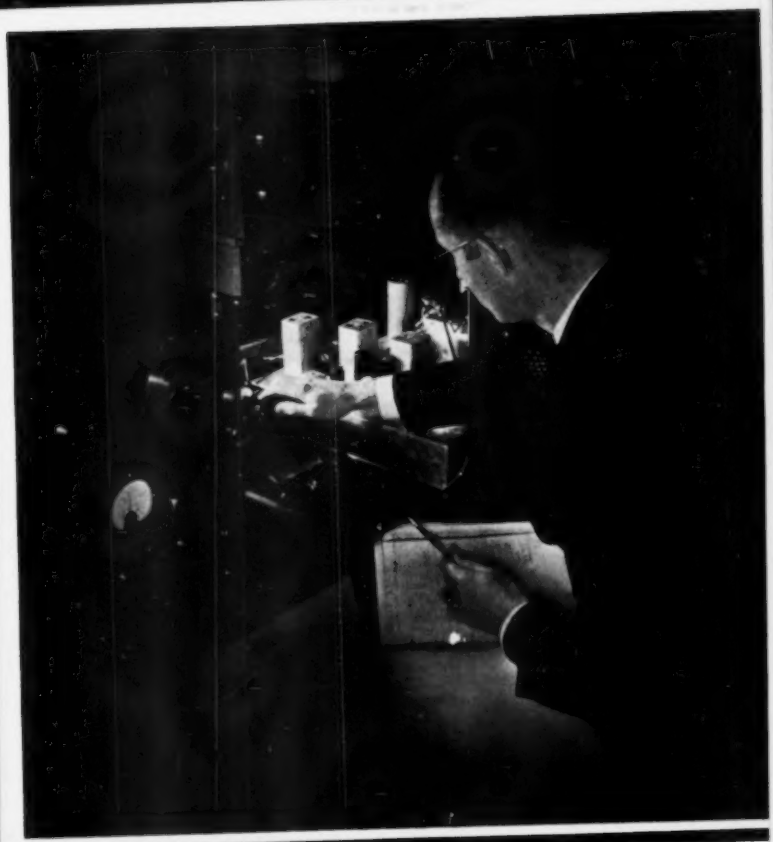
QST

amateur radio



COLLINS

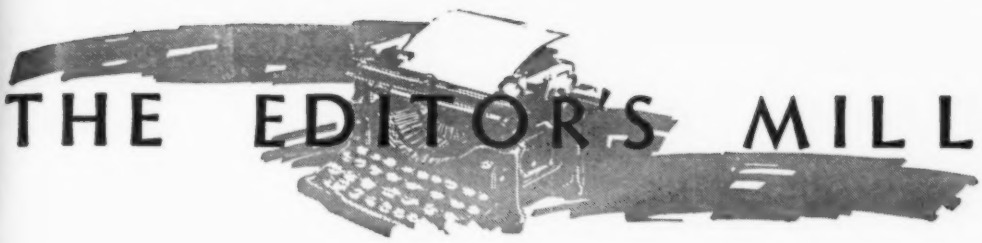
Collins plant is a busy place at any time. Just now, one section in particular is bustling with activity, keeping up with orders for the new 32G.

While we realized that this transmitter was in every way a superb engineering job, we were not prepared for the unusually cordial welcome given it by amateur and commerical users alike.

Incorporating many features usually found only in larger transmitters, the 32G is one of the sweetest jobs we have turned out. Please pardon our apparent immodesty when we say, "IN THE 32G WE'VE REALLY GOT SOMETHING."

COLLINS RADIO COMPANY

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



THOUGHTFUL amateurs occasionally ask us where we imagine amateur radio will be ten years hence, or fifteen. It is a large order for a mere human, isn't it?

However, a few fundamentals seem to stand out. The world's needs for radio frequencies increase. Some day the point will be reached where non-essential services must give way to those for whom the use of radio is imperative. When that time is reached, will amateur radio have become a non-essential service? That day is too far distant to say with accuracy what we must do, but one point seems clear: *it will depend upon what we have made of ourselves.*

When the amateur's position is summarized to-day it is found most satisfying in its content of public service. We are the makers of the art of to-morrow, the suppliers of the personnel and many of the ideas that will carry onward the radio work of the next few decades. We are the reservoir of trained operators and technicians. We supply the communications in emergencies. Our public-service record to-day is positively superb and no one can question the value of the institution of amateur radio—to-day.

To keep our place in the sun we must continue to serve society. We must be sufficiently adaptable to change the nature of that service to meet changing social needs. We do not know what those needs will be. That is why we say that our future is in our own hands—it depends upon our ability to continue a flow of contributions so valuable in the needs of that day that there will be no question of the essential nature of the amateur service.

At this moment, unquestionably the amateur's greatest service is emergency communication. That is why we feel so strongly that every amateur ought to be prepared to aid his community in times when normal communication fails and the dependence is upon amateur radio. To pay the piper for DX chasing, rag-chewing, the sport of contests and other angles of ham radio which are largely the indulgence of a hobby, every one of us ought to make some contribution of service. The greatest respect in which we can so serve to-day is during emergencies. We think it will be so for quite a few years to come. When we are prepared with plans, gear and personnel to do a vital job that nobody else can do, no one can deny the essential nature of the amateur service.

THE technique of radio marches on but every new operator has to master the whole story of operating. He inherits the apparatus improvements of his predecessors but he must traverse the long rough path of learning how to employ them. Last year's new amateurs, after a period of awful dumbness, become reasonably proficient operators. This year's have a long route yet to go.

Much of the interference is caused by unskillful operating and is therefore unnecessary. The chief contribution of unnecessary QRM is made, it seems to us, by too-protracted calling. Why not a brief call and then a listen-in? Maybe the other fellow has picked you up already. If so, he'll answer at once, only too grateful that you didn't keep him waiting by continuing the call another two minutes. If he doesn't reply, you can call him a bit more, again pausing to listen. If he's answering someone else, you'll perceive it and can stop. If he's still "by," you can give him another brief shout.

This doesn't begin to treat the subject but it does tackle the chief factor, too-long calls. The use of break-in of course would provide a better solution. Reams have been written about it but its use is still all too infrequent. But the practice of punctuating calls with brief changeovers to listen a moment is almost as good, so far as calling itself is concerned, and requires no alteration of apparatus. It requires no coöperation by the distant operator. It is also perfectly applicable to 14-Mc. and 28-Mc. DX work, 'phone and c.w.

Please, fellows, can't we have some of this punctuation? Brief blasts of "three times three" or perhaps better "five times two," then a quick listen. It will save a lot of rumpus.

WE'RE certainly ashamed of the fellows who deliberately worked outside the amateur bands during the DX Contest. Doing so deliberately at other times gives amateur radio a black eye and the offender an excellent chance of a pink slip. Doing it during the Contest compounds these offenses with the additional one of taking unsporting advantage of the rest of us. It is plain cheating at a game of skill, and we must say we have no patience with it. We hope the F.C.C. can hang these lads as high as kites. Those who have cheated deliberately can expect no sympathy from us.

We call the attention of those who are inter-

ested in working as close to the edges of bands as is safe, but staying on the *proper* side of the fence, to an article in this issue on the construction of a very simple and inexpensive 100-kc. oscillator. Intelligently handled it will be a reliable index to how far one may go and still be safe. It will prevent accidental transgressions and therefore is eminently worth owning. K. B. W.

Priority

A True Story

By H. W. Castner,* WIIE

BEFORE the advent of radio the dictionary defined "priority" as "the quality or privilege of preceding something else." The word was adapted to radio communication and methods devised to make it possible to get important traffic across without delay, but to-day if you can get 1-kw. input to give about 95% output and if you test persistently during the evening with all kinds of squeaks, squawks, blasts and groans and if you call CQ at least twenty-five times and then sign your call at about 50 w.p.m. and make it so that no one can read it, you will probably get "priority" on your channel—for a time at least. This procedure is by far more effective during floods and all disasters where life and death are concerned.

Well, anyway, my story this time relates to a "priority" message just after the War and take it from me, brothers, if you did not suspend traffic in those days when you heard one of them things, you would receive something a little different than an article in *QST* relative to QRM of QRR, etc., etc.

When President Wilson decided to go over to Europe and fix it so that our creditors would be sure to pay up in the future, there was much ado in Navy Radio. My headache was executive duties for the C.O. at NBD and my old shipmate Fred Schnell (W9UZ) was a chief on the president's ship. Suffice it to say that all ships and stations were primed to offer the utmost in service to the Commander-In-Chief.

Although time has dimmed the memory of actual arrangements used to indicate distress during the war, I can still remember the temporary arrangement of a series of S's used about as follows:

SSSS Sighted a Sub.
SSSS SSSS Sighted and pursued.
SSSS SSSS SSSS Sighted, pursued and fired upon.
SSSS SSSS SSSS SSSS Sighted, pursued, fired on, hit and sinking.

Of course the number of groups constituted priority, and it is of passing interest to mention that it was often necessary to leave a two-group guy to answer a three, etc. Nothing had priority over a four group.

At the time of our story many such arrangements were still in use, and it was a similar call that caused us at NBD to jump right out of our pants.

Night had fallen, over a stormy sea. Some concern was had on various weather forecasts in the vicinity of the great ship carrying the President of the United States. As the night wore on, every man on every ship and station had an "ear to the ground." We put on a continuous watch on wavelength "J" (600 meters), and the operator on No. 1 spark watch continued up to his neck with the usual traffic on a QSH schedule with various ships. QSH then meant sending paid traffic or Government traffic in groups of ten messages and then QSL all, or a check challenge if necessary, or a repeat. At the Chatham, Mass., RCA station this minute is R. K. Elliott. We called him "RK" for two reasons. First, those were his initials, but of more importance was that that was all he could say if you sent a bunch of traffic at any speed and asked QSL. If some of you fellows who think you can operate could have tried one of those tricks with continuous traffic for four hours, you would have broken out all over with goose pimples.

The old typewriter carriage was banging back and forth on this night with old reliable RK walking it right to 'em, when in rushed a traffic chief waving his arms and hollering like heck, "We have a four-group priority from the President's ship! Get him—get him!"

The poor guy that was QSO NBD may be still trying to get a QSL for all I know, but this is once when he didn't get "RK" from Elliott. A hush came over everybody and everything at the station as old NBD put on the whole 5-kw. and blasted a snappy call on 600 meters. At the "K" breathless operators stood tense and frozen for what seemed hours, when from far across the great expanse of stormy sea, clear and distinct, came the "R"—the call—the preamble—the address—and then this message:

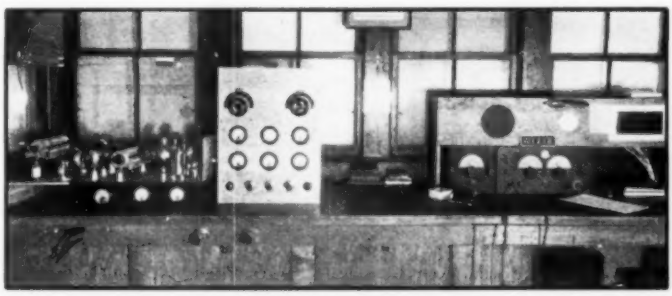
"Please send the President's bathrobe on next mail packet."

* Damariscotta, Maine.

Post Mortem—1937 DX Contests

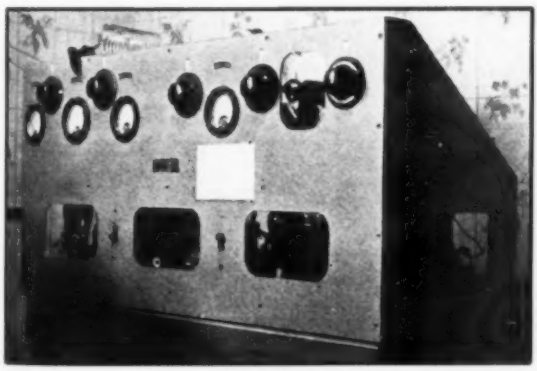
THE Battle of the Beams is over! The power companies have untied their overload relays, the tube manufacturers are working overtime to fill the orders for replacements, and small children have been introduced to gaunt, bearded men with a "No, that isn't the boogie man. That's papa. He was in the DX Contest."

Yes, reference is being made to that little cataclysm, that apparently innocuous but actually mad tussle referred to in the preliminary announcements as the 1937 International DX Contest. The March lion whistled, whined, and groaned during the c.w. portion of the contest from March 6th to 14th, and reared up and roared during the 'phone contest from the 20th to the 28th. Nothing was spared during the conflict. Bands bulged, bottles blazed. Wrists grew weary and tonsils tender. During the c.w. contest the bands were a kaleidoscope of beautiful T9x set on a background of chirpy d.c., rectified a.c., rough a.c., raw a.c., and a few things that never were identified. Electron-coupled oscillators flitted through the bands, seeking an opening for a possible contact before moving on to possible more fertile fields. The 'phone contest was more coöperative: everyone would open up to call the same station, then quiet down until another DX station called CQ, resulting in a surge-like effect that was a beautiful thing to listen to (if you weren't in the contest!).



THE TRIM ARRANGEMENT USED AT W2AIW, CHARLES ROGERS OF MANASQUAN, N. J.

Two transmitters are used: a 53 oscillator-doubler, RK20-860 driver, and p.p. 860's final; and one not shown in the picture, a 28-Mc. rig using 6L6 oscillator, 6L6 quadrupler, p.p. 50T's final, running 900 watts input.



THE TRANSMITTER OF W6FZL, HARRY GROSS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AN EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION OF GOOD, COMPACT DESIGN

The tube line-up is 53 oscillator-doubler, 807 doubler, 100TH buffer, p.p. 150T's final. The input is variable between 500 and 1000 watts.

The receiver is a revamped Comet Pro, with new dial, regenerative first detector, and crystal filter.

Everyone is in agreement on but one point. However much they may argue about good/poor operating, good/lousy signals, or long/phased/rhombic/rotatable directional antennas, they will all agree that there was more DX per kilocycle per hour than during any previous contest. You'll agree, too, that conditions must have been better than ever before when you see some of the scores.

It is no easy matter to get the high scores at this early date. It is exciting in itself to watch the calendar and see the deadline for copy coming closer and closer, with each day bringing in a new score that tops yesterday's high. Understand that the scores to be given have been collected by various means, that they are subject to some revision after cross-checking and confirmation. Some will suffer because they counted Scotland (GM) as an additional multiplier, or counted Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as separate countries. Some will find that their computation was slightly in error. And some will be eliminated because they were caught operating outside the band! Yes, the fellow that obeyed the rules is going to be recognized, and the ones who stepped over the line in an effort to take an unfair advantage will be disqualified. While some of the off-frequency operation was accidental, there is no doubt that a great deal of it was intentional. So if in the final Contest writeup you find that Joe Doaks down the street is not listed among the high scorers, although he told you his score was umpty-ump, you know the reason why.

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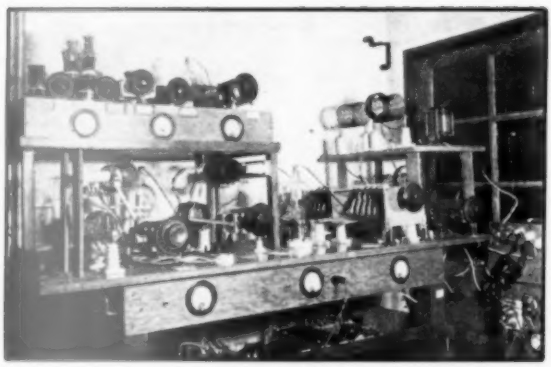
The C.W. Contest

AS WAS the case last year, a station outside the United States and Canada garnered the greatest number of points. Yes, you've



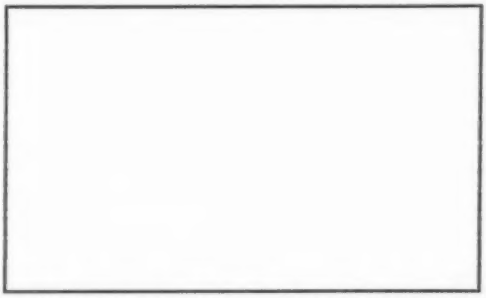
THE BAND-SWITCH TRANSMITTER AT W6GRL, DR. CHARLES STUART OF VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

The 7- and 14-Mc. coils are in place, and by changing coils the transmitter can be operated on 3.5 and 28 Mc. The tube line-up: 53 p.p. oscillator, 6L6 buffer-doubler, 801 buffer, 100TH buffer-doubler, 250TH buffer-doubler (used only on 10 and 20 meters), and p.p. 250TH final.

guessed it. K5AY, whose signal rocked through the States day and night, ran up some 256,-997 points during the 89 hours he was on. Operated by J. A. Wilson, ex-W2BXU, K5AY worked 1618 stations and had a multiplier of 53 out of a possible 56 for four-band operation! That averages over 18 QSO's per hour, which is some operating in any language! Phased antennas were used on the higher-frequency bands, giving good coverage of the States. The power? 200 watts input to a 211 final. And there you have the formula for top score in a DX Contest: mix one good operator with some good antennas, set him down at a receiver and any kind of a transmitter, throw the bug weights away and wait for the contest to start.

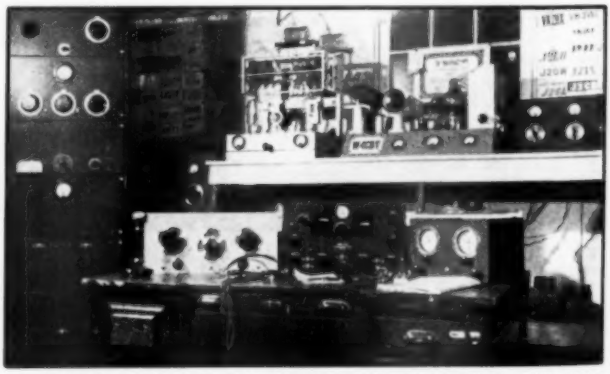
Last year's high scorer came in a very excellent second this time. XE2N gathered together some 201,-520 points with 150 watts input and operation on *five* bands. He bemoans the fact that more stations did not get up on 160 to grab off the additional multiplier. W6ITH reports that K6CGK had 165,000 points, which would place the Hawaiian station third highest. The fourth highest score reported is from another station utilizing five bands: K7PQ ran up 162,968 points by working 1058 stations. He worked W6GRX on five bands. His only regret in the contest is that the bookkeeping involved almost takes all the pleasure out of it. However, there are plenty of contestants who would have suffered that way gladly! Other high scores were from K5AC (who wasn't competing), 135,000; PAOAZ, 90,-285; and G6NF, 79,288.

Some of you fellows who were in the contest don't realize how easy the whole thing was. Not that it was easy to raise the stations or fight the QRM, but at least you didn't have the handicap of working in the same office as the highest scoring station, having him tell you each morning of the DX he had worked and that you had always thought was just a misprint in the Call Book. Clark Rodimon, "Roddy" of W1SZ, managing editor of *QST* and the guy that this very minute is hollering for this copy, turned in the highest score of any W/VE station. That is, of course, if someone else doesn't come along with more than 116,665 points. Burning a hole right through four bands, and digging out weak ones that many passed over, Roddy worked 265 stations in 68 countries, with a multiplier of 147. We're a little proud of the guy, even if he did make the other contestants around the office (including the writer) look like tin-



HERE IS ONE OF THE NICEST-LOOKING STATIONS ACTIVE IN THE CONTEST

The tube line-up is 802 oscillator, 6L6 buffer-doubler, 35T driver-doubler, 150T driver, and p.p. 250T's final. A full k.w. is run on four bands, and complete band-switching is used throughout. From the receiving position at the left, any one of four antennas can be selected, as well as several frequencies. His score was 103,265. But W . . . ., shown above, selected the wrong frequency too often, operated out of the band, and was disqualified



W4CBY OF ATLANTA, GA., OPERATED BY OWNER B. W. BEN NING DURING THE C.W. TESTS AND DAVE EVANS, W4DHZ DURING THE 'PHONE PORTION

The station equipment is all home-made except the Super-Pro receiver. Two transmitters were used, one with 852's in the final, the other with HK354's. Seven or eight different antennas were tried during the contests

eared beginners. The input used was around 650 watts into various combinations of wires, including a rhombic that had more major lobes than some of us heard signals.

So close behind W1SZ that it isn't even funny, and national high scorer (HQ stations are not eligible for awards), comes a West Coast station, W6CXW, operated by Henry Sasaki, of Long Beach, Calif. W6CXW needs no lengthy description; he is well known in DX circles 'round the world. Always well up in the scoring of any contest, this is the first time he has been national high station, and the first time a W6 has gained that honor since W6PAX smoked out everyone back in 1930. Considering the fact that East Coast stations have a better opportunity to pyramid multipliers by 3.5-Mc. working of European countries, we think that the achievement of W6CXW is all the more outstanding, and his score of approximately 115,000 looks very pretty in any history book. The only definite thing we know about his work so far is that *six* different antennas were available, at the flick of a switch! We will have the complete data on his work in the final contest writeup.

Into second place comes W2AIW, to redeem the honor of the East Coast, with a score of 105,223. Running 800 watts on 28 Mc., and a kilowatt on the other three bands, W2AIW worked 253 stations and had a multiplier of 139. Two antennas were used: a 14-Mc. array and a 3.5-Mc. Zepp for all-around operation.

Just to add insult to injury, the next highest score comes from another W6. This time it is W6GRL, at Ventura, Calif., whom you recall was the highest W6 last year. He knocked over 94,464 points.

Other high scores: W4CBY, 91,574; W9TB, 75,565; W6FZL, 75,208; W6JBO, 72,000 (approx.); W8FJN, 69,328; W6GRX, 66,600; W4AH, 61,530; W8LEC, 57,120; W1ME, 56,304; W2GRG, 50,537; W1TS, 50,700; W1BFT, 50,537.

The highest Canadian score so far is that of VE2AX, whose 60,420 points will most likely make him the highest-scoring station in his country. VE2AX says that many stations were fooled by harmonics, a concrete example being the 7-Mc. harmonic of FM8AD when the Martinique station was on 3.5 Mc. Of course, VE2AX might have been hearing the harmonics of the 3.5-Mc. W stations calling FM8AD on 80, so we won't press the point. But it's worth thinking about.

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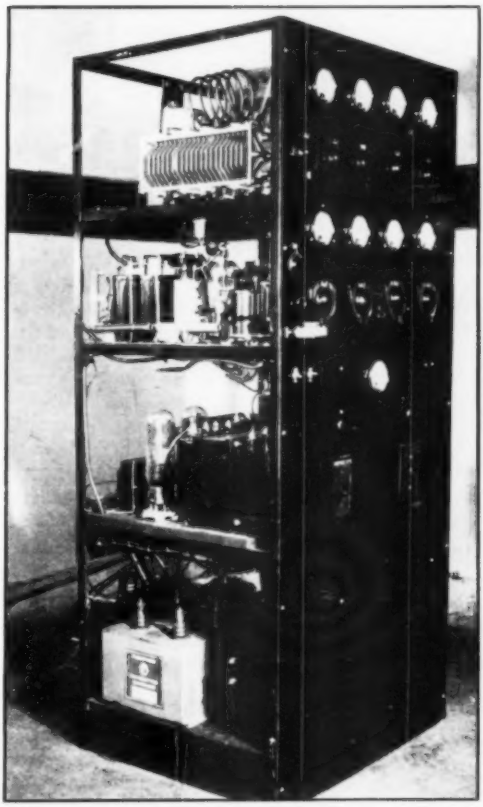


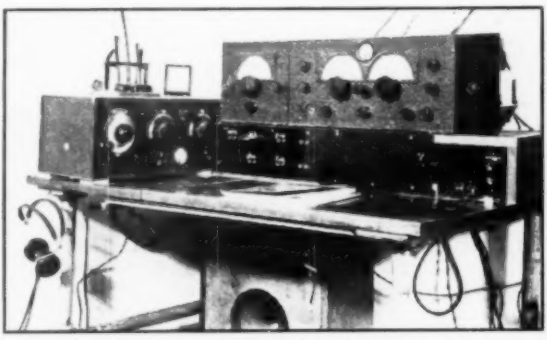
NO POLITICS BROUGHT ABOUT THE SCORES OF W4AH, EVEN THOUGH THE TRANSMITTER IS LOCATED IN THE CITY HALL AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

T. C. Wood, Jr., uses Class-B 203A's to modulate the p.p. 150T's in the final amplifier. Ten meters was poor, all but the strongest signals being drowned out by the electrical noise in the vicinity. The last morning of the 'phone contest W4AH worked 30 VK and ZL stations in less than three hours.

The 'Phone Contest

"W" OPERATORS in the 'phone portion of the contest are thankful for several things. Primary, of course, was the fact that they didn't have to drag their contacts out of the QRM belt that was our 'phone band.

(Continued on page 20)



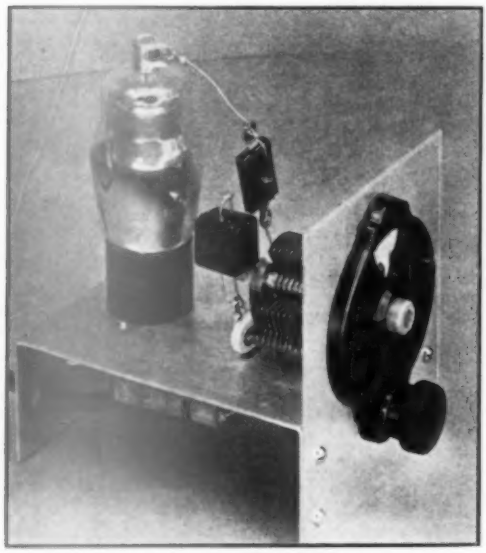
THE RECEIVING POSITION AT W2UK, RALPH THOMAS' STATION AT QUOQUE, N. J.

The crystal exciter unit is readily accessible, facilitating quick frequency change. Grid-modulated 852's are used in the final.

A 100-Kc. E.C. Oscillator for Frequency Checking

By Don H. Mix,* WITS

WHILE casting about for a simple means of checking the frequency of an e.c. oscillator transmitter, particularly when operating near the edges of the bands, the use of a 100-kc. oscillator was suggested. The advantages of a calibrated oscillator operating at this low frequency are at once apparent. To check the frequency of an oscillator operating at 100 kc. it is not necessary to set up elaborate calibrating apparatus nor is it necessary to use a crystal, for the frequency of the oscillator may be set by beating one of its harmonics against one of the many broadcast signals of stations operating at



THE 100-KC. OSCILLATOR
The inductance is mounted below the chassis.

exact multiples of 100 kc. These signals are commonly available at all but a few of the twenty-four hours at most points in this country and Canada. The b.c. signal need be only strong enough to make identification possible. Once set, the oscillator provides accurately calibrated signals every 100 kc. from 100 kc. upwards in frequency.

An oscillator of simple construction requiring but a few inexpensive parts is shown in the photograph. Referring to the diagram, Fig. 1, an ordinary 2.5-millihenry r.f. choke is used for the inductance, the cathode tap being placed between the first and second "pies." This inductance will tune approximately to 100 kc. with a capacity of 0.001 μfd. A 100-$\mu\mu$fd. midget variable condenser is connected across the fixed mica condenser to give a tuning range of approximately 5 kc. at the oscillator's fundamental frequency. Maybe we were lucky—considering usual commercial tolerances on ratings,—but in the gadget pictured, with a choke and fixed condenser picked at random from stock, the oscillator hits 100 kc. with the 100-$\mu\mu$fd. condenser at half scale.

The base and panel are made up of two small pieces of one-sixteenth inch aluminum although any available sheet metal which will not bend or spring too easily may be used. The panel is four by five inches and the chassis four by five by two inches. All parts except the 24A tube, grid condenser and leak and fixed and variable tuning condensers are mounted underneath the chassis. While a simple knob might be used for the tuning control, it is much easier to obtain an accurate setting of the oscillator with a vernier dial.

First calibration is quite simple providing only that at least two b.c. stations operating on multiples of 100 kc. may be heard. In most cases it will not be necessary to connect the oscillator to the b.c. receiver. In our case a good beat note was obtained with the oscillator several feet away from the b.c. receiver. The procedure of setting the oscillator to 100 kc. is as follows: First, tune in a b.c. signal at a multiple of 100 kc. such as 700, 800, 900, or 1000 kc., etc. Be sure of the identity of the station, since a difference of one channel (10 kc.) will mean an error of about 250 kc. at 14 Mc. Reduce the beat to zero, being very careful of the adjustment. For greatest accuracy, listen for the slow beats on modulation. Now tune the receiver to a second signal at a multiple of 100 kc. If the oscillator is operating at 100 kc., it should zero beat with all signals at exact multiples of 100 kc. If the oscillator is not operating at 100 kc. it may be adjusted to zero beat with the first signal but at the same setting will not zero-beat with other signals at 100-kc. multiples. In this case, capacity or inductance must be adjusted. As a matter of fact, if any beat note at all is obtained, it will probably be the correct one since the nearest other frequencies which would produce a beat with a signal at say 700 kc. would be 116.6 or 87.5 kc. which would require an appreciable departure in capacity or inductance from the correct values.

(*Continued on page 114*)

* A.R.R.L. Technical Information Service.

A Modulator for the Low-Power Five-Band Transmitter

A Metal-Tube Audio Unit Using Class-A 6L6 Output

By George Grammer*

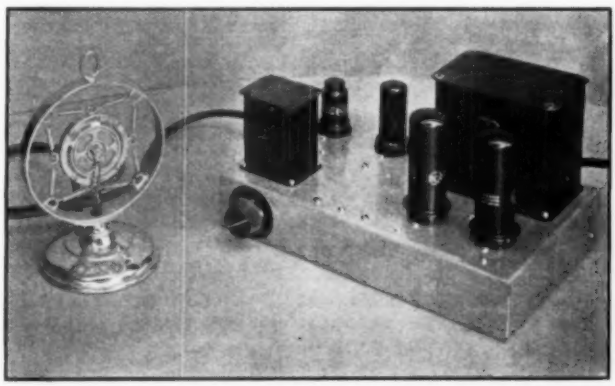
IN DISCUSSING the low-power transmitter described in December 1936 *QST*[1] it was pointed out that one of the design features was that of providing for plate modulation for radiotelephony. The present article is concerned with the description of a modulator primarily intended for working with that transmitter, although it can also be used for modulating other 30-watt input rigs or, with slight modification, as a driver for a higher-power modulator.

In recent years it has become natural to think of Class-B whenever plate modulation is under consideration. This is understandable enough, because Class-B audio amplification offers the opportunity for getting large amounts of audio power at less expense than other systems. For low power levels, however, recent developments in beam tubes have again brought Class-A amplification within the economical price range, partly because it is now possible to get more power at low plate voltages and partly because fewer coupling transformers are required. The smaller variations in plate current with voice input also simplify the power-supply requirements because poor voltage regulation is less serious.

These various factors of cost, power output and simplicity of design were given due consideration in planning the modulator unit pictured herewith. The audio power output necessary for modulating the 30 watts input to the final stage in the transmitter is 15 watts; a pair of 6L6's can deliver this output readily when operating purely Class-A. An important factor is that no driving power for the grids is needed to obtain this output; this eliminates one cause of distortion, permits dispensing with a special coupling transformer, and avoids the necessity for using a driving stage having considerable power output.

The number of tubes required in the speech amplifier naturally enough is a function of the gain needed for the particular microphone used. It seemed reasonable to us to assume that the owner of a low-power transmitter—since low power is used chiefly because it is inexpensive—naturally would think first of economy when considering a modulation system. Fortunately the less expensive types of microphones also are the ones which give the highest output, so that fewer speech amplifier stages are necessary. Carbon microphones, because they are obtainable at lower cost than any other types, therefore seemed the logical choice, and on looking into the microphone situation it was found that a double-button model could be purchased practically as cheaply as the single-button type. The double-button type is preferable because the push-pull arrangement reduces distortion.

The output level of the low-priced double-button microphones is such that two speech stages before the modulator give more than ample gain. It might even be possible to use only one, but the extra stage adds little to the cost of the audio section and provides a conservative factor of safety. The tube line-up used in the practical modulator consists of a 6C5 first stage, a 6N7 second stage, and a pair of 6L6's in the third and final stage. The circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1.



THE SPEECH-AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR UNIT FOR THE LOW-POWER TRANSMITTER

Using metal tubes throughout, the output stage is a pair of 6L6 beam tubes. The microphone is a double-button carbon type, Shure No. 3-A.

CIRCUIT DETAILS

Referring to Fig. 1, the microphone works into the conventional input transformer. The small numbers on the input connections refer to the

*Assistant Technical Editor.

1—"An Inexpensive Five-Band Low-Power Transmitter," *QST*, December, 1936.

terminal numbers on the type of transformer specified in Fig. 1. Terminals 3 and 4 are joined together and grounded; Nos. 2 and 5 are the microphone button connections. The gain control, R_1, is connected across the secondary of the microphone transformer. Its rotor connection goes to the grid of the 6C5.

In the 6C5 stage, R_2 is the cathode bias resistor and C_1 the cathode by-pass condenser. R_3 is the plate load resistor and C_2 the plate by-pass condenser. R_{12} is a plate decoupling resistor.

To get push-pull output for the 6L6's in the final stage, the second tube, the 6N7 double triode, is used as a phase inverter as well as voltage amplifier. The output of the 6C5 is fed through C_6 to the grid of the first triode section of the 6N7; the plate of the same section is coupled through C_8 to one 6L6 grid and part of the voltage developed also is fed to the grid of the second triode section of the 6N7 through C_7. Not all of the audio voltage is used for this purpose; C_7 is tapped down on the first-section plate load resistor so that the actual audio voltage applied to the second-section grid is the same as that applied to the first-section grid directly from the 6C5. The first-section plate load resistor actually consists of two resistors, R_6 and R_{11}, in series; the values of these resistors have been determined experimentally to give the correct voltage for the second-section grid and should be followed carefully. C_4 is the plate by-pass condenser for the first triode section of the 6N7 and R_{13} a plate decoupling resistor. R_7 and C_3 are the plate load resistor and plate by-pass condenser for the second triode section. R_4 and R_8 are the usual grid-leak resistors, and R_5 is the 6N7 cathode resistor. This resistor preferably should not be by-passed, since some negative feedback helps to equalize the outputs of the two triode sections and thus stabilizes the performance.

In the 6L6 stage, C_8 and C_9 are the grid coupling condensers and R_9 and R_{10} the grid leaks. A semi-variable resistor, R_{14}, provides cathode bias for the 6L6's. The actual value of cathode resistance in use is about 165 ohms, a setting determined experimentally to give optimum performance. The plates of the 6L6's are connected to a push-pull output transformer, T_2. The screens are by-passed by C_4. To provide appropriate voltages for the various tube elements, a voltage divider consisting of R_{15} and R_{16} in series is connected across the "B" supply.

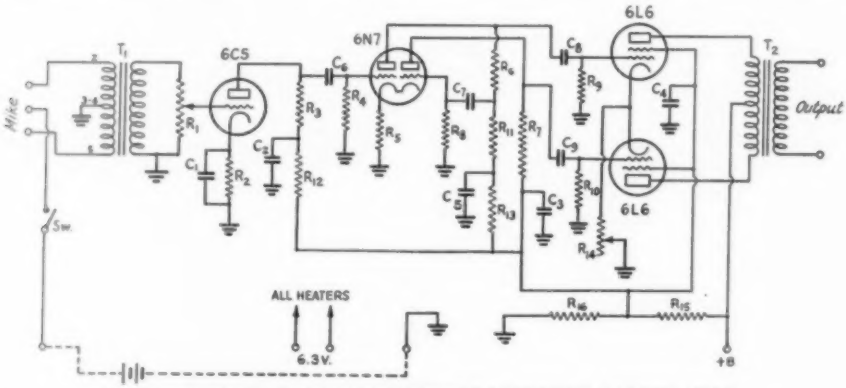


FIG. 1—CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE LOW-POWER MODULATOR

C_1—*10-μfd., 25-volt electrolytic (Aerovox)*
C_2, C_3, C_4—*2-μfd., 450-volt electrolytic (Sprague) TM-2)*
C_5—*8-μfd., 450-volt electrolytic (Sprague TM-8)*
C_6—*0.1 μfd., 400-volt paper (Aerovox)*
C_7, C_8, C_9—*0.03 μfd., 400-volt paper (Aerovox)*
R_1—*500,000-ohm potentiometer (Yaxley Y500MP)*
R_2—*2000 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_3—*50,000 ohms, 1 watt (IRC)*
R_4—*50,000 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_5—*1500 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_6, R_7—*100,000 ohms, 1 watt (IRC)*
R_8, R_9, R_{10}—*100,000 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_{11}—*7500 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_{12}, R_{13}—*10,000 ohms, ½ watt (IRC)*
R_{14}—*200-ohm adjustable, 10 watt (Electrad)*
R_{15}—*5000 ohms, 2 watt (IRC)*
R_{16}—*15,000 ohms, 25 watt (Ohmite*
T_1—*Microphone transformer, double-button to single grid (Kenyon T_1)*
T_2—*Output transformer, 6L6's to 5000-ohm load (Kenyon T453)*
Sw—*S.p.s.t. switch, mounted on gain control, R_1 (Yaxley)*

It is rather important that the circuit values be duplicated exactly if optimum performance is to be secured. In this connection, two rather important points should be observed: C_4 must be at least 8 μfd. to avoid hum troubles, and no decoupling resistor should be used in the plate circuit of the second triode section of the 6N7. In the original circuit arrangement tried, a decoupling resistor installed in this position was found to cause motor-boating rather than cure it, while a rather strong hum was eliminated by replacing a 2-μfd. condenser used originally at C_4 with an 8-μfd. unit.

CONSTRUCTION

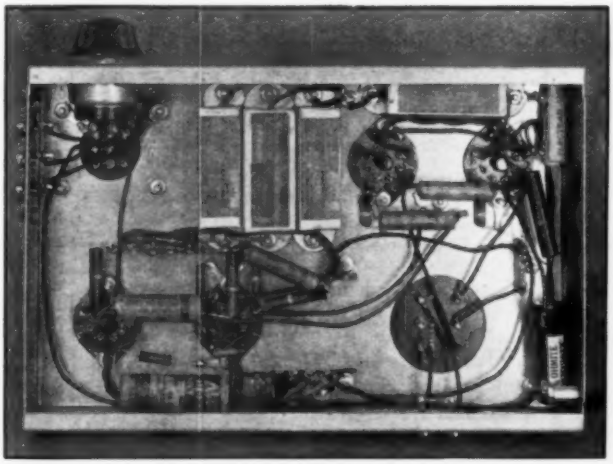
The photographs show the construction of the modulator. Referring to the general view, the microphone transformer, T_1, is mounted at the

left front corner of the chassis and the output transformer, T_2, at the rear right corner. The 6C5 is directly behind the microphone transformer; between the 6C5 and T_2 is the 6N7. The two 6L6's are at the front of the chassis at the right. The gain control is at the left-hand edge of the chassis.

The bottom view shows how the various parts are placed under the chassis. The volume control, R_1, has the microphone switch, *Sw*, mounted on it so that when R_1 is turned to the zero position the microphone circuit is opened. The three plate by-pass condensers, C_2, C_3 and C_5, are mounted on the chassis near the upper center in the photograph; the similar condenser at the upper right is C_4, the screen by-pass.

The 6C5 and 6N7 sockets are at the lower left in the bottom-view photograph. The various condensers and resistors are placed as closely as possible to the tube socket prongs to which they connect, use being made of insulating lugs wherever necessary. The plus "B" connections for these two stages are brought to a multi-lug strip on which the decoupling resistors also are mounted. This strip is visible in the photograph just above the two tube sockets. The cathode resistor and cathode by-pass condenser for the 6C5 are just below the sockets. Power supply leads are brought through a 4-wire cord which terminates in a lug strip near the bottom center in the photograph. The voltage divider resistors R_{15} and R_{16}, and the 6L6 cathode resistor, R_{14}, are along the right-hand edge. All ground connections are made directly to the chassis.

The chassis is of light steel measuring 11 by 7 by 2 inches. Round holes are cut out to permit the transformer terminals to project through for "upside-down" mounting. A three-terminal connection strip is mounted on the side of the chassis near the microphone transformer to make connections to the microphone cable. A similar two-terminal strip is mounted on the rear edge for output connections from T_2. When used with the transmitter described in the previous issue, the pair of terminals on T_2 intended for a 5000-ohm load should be used. The connections marked "Output" in Fig. 1 should connect to those marked "Mod." in Fig. 1, page 13, December, 1936, *QST*, the "O" terminal on the transformer connecting to the plus-"B" side on the transmitter. This is the only connection between the two units.



A VIEW UNDERNEATH THE CHASSIS OF THE MODULATOR UNIT

A description of the layout is contained in the text.

TESTING AND OPERATION

The power supply used with the modulator is identical with that described in December *QST* for the transmitter. Under full load the output voltage will be approximately 380 with an 83-V rectifier. The total "B" current taken by the modulator should be approximately 140 milliamperes with no sound input to the microphone, and should rise to about 150 ma. at full output on speech. This test should of course be made with the transmitter connected and operating, since the plate current to the 6L6's will not rise if there is no load on the modulator. If the current is more or less than 140 ma. with no speech input, the resistor R_{14} should be adjusted to obtain the correct current value.

Before attempting to use the modulator directly on the transmitter it is a good plan to test it on a resistance load, using a 5000-ohm, 25-watt resistor connected across the output terminals. A pair of headphones may be tapped across about 500 ohms of the resistor, if the resistor is of the type having a sliding tap, or a second resistor of a few hundred ohms may be connected in series with the load resistor to form a voltage divider across which the headphones may be connected. It is not advisable to connect the phones directly across the load resistor because the audio voltage is too high for safe operation. With another person speaking into the microphone in a normal tone, the gain control should be advanced to the point where distortion just begins to be perceptible, then retarded to the point where no distortion is apparent. Under these conditions the total "B" current taken by the modulator should vary about as described above. The headphone test also will readily uncover hum, noise, or other troubles, although if the specifications are followed carefully the performance should be entirely satisfactory from this standpoint. The

(Continued on page 110)

Air-Wave Bending of Ultra-High-Frequency Waves

A Review of Recordings and Observations Made on Various Frequencies Over 100-Mile Indirect Paths

By Ross A. Hull*

In Two Parts—Part One**

This article is an "absolute must" for every amateur who has the slightest trace of interest in the ultra-high frequencies. In spite of its length, it is actually a very-much-clipped outline covering observations made by Mr. Hull in the two and a half years of spare time that he has devoted to this particular u.h.f. job. A paper covering all the detailed technical phases of the work has been prepared and a summary of it presented at the annual joint meeting of the International Scientific Radio Union and the I.R.E. at Washington. The complete paper will probably be printed for distribution in scientific circles during the summer.—EDITOR

THERE are still many phases of amateur radio that we know very little about. One of these—and a particularly engaging one—is the behaviour of u.h.f. waves at distances beyond the line of sight. For many years we suffered from the erroneous impression that there was nothing left of the signals beyond the horizon. With frequencies slightly higher than 30 Mc., it was assumed, the ionosphere became quite useless as a medium for bending the waves back to earth, and that without this bending there could be no signals beyond the line of sight. But early experimental work showed that the signals did *not* stop precisely at the horizon; that they could be detected slightly beyond this point. An explanation was readily available. It had been known for many years that light waves take a curved path through the lower atmosphere and are spread behind obstructions through the phenomena of diffraction and refraction. Computations showed that u.h.f. waves actually should not travel in straight lines across the surface of the earth but that they should bend in a curve having a radius of approximately four times the earth's radius. Somewhat similar computations had been used long before to show that, because of this bending of electromagnetic waves in the atmosphere, the sun is visible for at least two minutes and twenty seconds after it has actually passed below the horizon. These computations are also used in astronomical work to correct for the apparent positions of celestial bodies.

THE MECHANICS OF BENDING

Before we get too deeply into observations of this bending business, perhaps it would be well to digress long enough to review a few general ideas as we see them to-day. In very simple terms it can be said that we would have no bending of radio waves if it were not for the fact that their velocity varies in the different media through which they pass. All we need, to make a wave front headed out for space bend back to earth, is to have an atmosphere (or stratosphere) in which the make-up is such as to increase the velocity of propagation the higher the wave front goes. This condition is satisfied most of the time for the lower frequencies because of the existence of layers of increasing ionization far above the earth's surface (the ionosphere). These gradients of ionization, however, are very rarely steep enough or low enough to bend u.h.f. waves back to earth. That they do bend u.h.f. waves back once in a while is fairly well established by the several instances of signals being heard and communication being established over distances of 1000 miles and more. The ionosphere, as we ordinarily consider it, may be the responsible agency. On the other hand, on these instances the bending may occur in the recently-discovered [1] very low layers of ionization. In this discussion, however, where we are to talk exclusively of a brand of bending that gives us signals at 50 or 100 miles, we believe firmly that we can forget ionization and look to other sorts of gradients in the very lowest reaches of the atmosphere—in the very same air in which birds (and men) fly.

In this part of the atmosphere we know that the velocity of the upper edge of the wave front is increased, for instance, if it is travelling into a region of increasingly low atmospheric pressure (which it ordinarily does) or into a region of increasingly high temperature, or into a region of steadily decreasing water vapor content. These

* Associate Editor, *QST*.

** (In the second part of this article, to appear in an early issue, further examination of signal trends and fading characteristics will be made. The receiving, recording and record analyzing equipment will also be described.—EDITOR.)

[1] R. A. Watson Watt, "Wireless Waves and the Atmosphere," *Wireless World*, March 5, 1937.

sorts of conditions all provide a negative gradient in the index of refraction of the atmosphere; and a decrease in the index of refraction results in an increase in the velocity of propagation. Under ordinary, clear, settled weather conditions these requirements are partially satisfied in the lower atmosphere. The pressure drops off with height and the water vapor content decreases also. During most of the day, unfortunately, the temperature drops off sharply with height above ground (the condition we don't want). The result, as shown both in theory and practice is a slight bending of five-meter waves in a trajectory or path having a radius of curvature of about four times the earth's radius. Result—we can talk to points slightly beyond the horizon.

VARIATIONS IN "AIR WAVE" BENDING

But this atmospheric condition is by no means a stationary one. Once the sun has set on our sample clear day, the temperature of the surface air begins cooling. By midnight we may well have a gradient that gives a steady *increase* in temperature for the first 2000 feet above ground. At that time we have *all* factors tending to increase the velocity of the upper part of the wave front and as a result we have much stronger u.h.f. signals beyond the horizon. Such night-time increase in signal level we will later show to be a very real effect, particularly in the summer when the day-to-night temperature contrasts are so great.

This sort of stable clear weather condition is, as it happens, the condition that ordinarily provides the least bending of all. It generally coincides with the prevalence of what weather men term Polar air. Let an air mass from the tropics drift across this Polar air and we have a set-up in which the temperature may increase irregularly all the way up to eight or ten thousand feet. The result is now a relatively tremendous bending and very intense signals beyond the horizon. Another result is the formation of clouds at the level where the warm and cool air mix and, later, rain. Naturally an almost infinite number of other atmospheric conditions may exist, with the temperature, water vapor and pressure gradients doing all sort of unexpected things. They all reveal themselves, we hope later to show, in changes in the order of bending and consequent variations in signal level.

All of this, of course, is based on what we now know about bending in the atmosphere. It was far from clear to us a few years ago. We had a picture of u.h.f. propagation but only a very meagre one: no long distance signals because the ionosphere was ineffective; good signals only along the line of sight; weak signals immediately beyond the horizon, possibly resulting from diffraction and refraction, and a rapid falling off beyond that.

FADING OF U.H.F. SIGNALS

In 1931, Jouaust [2] reported some experiments made with five meters in France between stations slightly beyond the line of sight. The signals were found to vary in strength and this fading was considered to be the result of slow changes in the makeup of the lower atmosphere—particularly in the gradient in the temperature of the air immediately above the earth's surface. This observation (we believe it to be the first on record) that u.h.f. waves were subject to fading received very little notice at the time and nothing much more was done about it until 1934, when RCA engineers reported observing weak fluctuating signals beyond the horizon. Then G. W. Pickard and Dr. C. F. Brooks began consistent observations of the variations in five-meter signals between the Blue Hill Observatory, Seabrook Beach, N. H. and Mt. Washington, both paths extending somewhat beyond the horizon.

The first real jolt to our own understanding of u.h.f. behavior was had in August 1934, when communication was more or less accidently established [3]

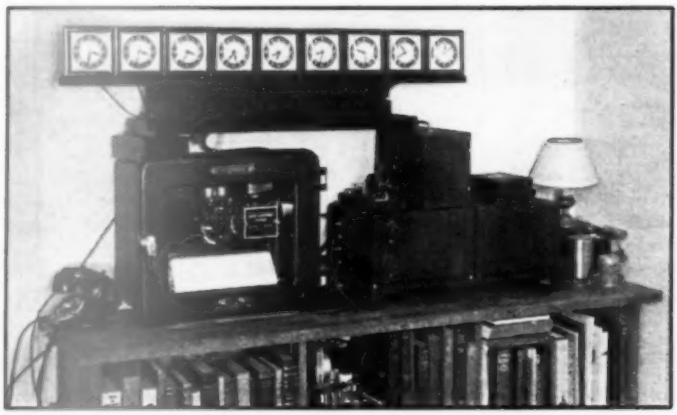
THE ULTRA-HIGH-FREQUENCY EQUIPMENT INSTALLED AT A FARMHOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WEST HARTFORD

The relay rack carries most of the power supply gear, the voltage regulators and crystal-controlled receivers for 60, 6 and 61.5 mc. Other equipment includes the 41-mc. crystal-controlled converter (using an HRO as the i.f. amplifier), an S.I.G. receiver for general observation of ham signals and superregenerative gear for 60, 112 and 224 mc.

[2] R. Jouaust, "Some details Relating to the Propagation of Very Short Waves," Proceedings of the I.R.E. March, 1931.

[3] Ross A. Hull, "Extending the Range of U.H.F. Amateur Stations," *QST*, October, 1934.

between West Hartford and Boston—a 100-mile path of not one horizon but five with a radius for the clearing ray path of but six tenths of the earth's radius. Here, obviously, was an order of bending far beyond our wildest expectations. More important still was the observation that the signals from these Boston low-powered stations held steadily at very high levels for many hours at a time on some occasions while on others they would either be subject to violent slow variations or be absent entirely. Naturally, there was a mad scramble to provide an explanation. It seemed obvious from the beginning that the ionosphere had nothing to do with it. This conclusion seemed reasonable since the lowest signals were invariably had during the day with strongest signals in the early hours of the morning. Then, the fading was much slower than that experienced on the lower frequencies. Further the periods of very highest signal level invariably accompanied those atmospheric conditions which resulted in rain. There was nothing in any of the observations to suggest a relationship with the ionosphere. On the other hand, it was difficult to explain the performance as being the result of diffraction from the intervening ridges of hills. Such a phenomena would not allow such variation in signal strength and would certainly not permit the signal to drop out entirely. But by the same token, it was almost equally difficult to reconcile the very high signals with estimates based on current refraction calculations. Indeed, calculations clearly showed that we should have no signals at all. The favorable location of the West Hartford station—on a small hill 180 feet above the surrounding country and 320 feet above sea level—did not offer a solution since there still remained the five horizons to be bridged even to reach favorably located stations in Boston.



THE SIGNAL RECORDING AND RECORD ANALYZING GEAR

With the Leeds and Northrup recorder, left, and the double-meter photographic recorder, right, three signals can be recorded simultaneously when necessary. Various clock switches are available to start a recorder or transfer receivers at predetermined intervals. The row of clocks and the rack of relays immediately under them belong to the record analyzer. With each successive 5 db increase in the signal level an extra clock is started, thus providing a continuous picture of the percentage of time for which the signal has been riding at various levels.

A RECORDING PROGRAM STARTED

In any event, the problems involved led to the institution of a program of recording which has resulted in recording receiving equipment being in operation continuously for the last two years. Hourly tone transmissions on 60.5 Mc. were made available by Dr. Brooks of Blue Hill and these were recorded photographically [4] at West Hartford during 1935 and the first few months of 1936. A super-regenerative receiver was used in conjunction with a 12-element directive antenna. The set-up was such that only qualitative observation could be undertaken. Nevertheless, the recordings, studied in conjunction with airplane soundings of the lower atmosphere made at East Boston and Mitchell Field, L. I., proved invaluable in substantiating the belief that the signals, in spite of their high average level, resulted chiefly from refraction in the lower atmosphere and that the enormous variations in signal level were the result of changes in the stratification of the air so frequently found in the atmosphere itself but so infrequently given attention in previous studies. The product of the first few months' work was the basis of a paper read before a scientific group in Washington in May 1935 and published in revised form in June 1935 *QST*.[5] The one observation considered to be of importance was not that u.h.f. waves were bent beyond the horizon (that was old stuff) but that the bending could so frequently be of such an unexpectedly high order as to bridge a 100-mile path with intervening ridges of hills 1000 feet high, and to put down a field on many occasions as strong as one would normally expect along an unobstructed line-of-sight path.

THE EARLY CONCLUSIONS

The observations reported in this first paper were made chiefly in the winter months and they resulted in this statement, "It appears that an extensive sub-normal temperature lapse-rate anywhere in the regions between 300 and 2500 meters

(*Continued on page 76*)

[4] Ross A. Hull, "A Simple Photographic Recorder for the Experimenter," *QST*, March, 1935.

[5] Ross A. Hull, "Air-Mass Conditions and the Bending of U.H.F. Waves," *QST*, June, 1935.

• What the League Is Doing •

League Activities, Washington Notes, Board Actions—For Your Information

Havana While the international conferences, such as Madrid and Cairo, set a world standard, rearrangements and special agreements concerning "continental" frequencies may be made at what are called regional conferences. The last such conference in this region was at Mexico several years ago. Another is to be held at Havana in November.

In March last, representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba met in Havana for a preliminary discussion. They adopted numerous resolutions but none of them is yet binding: they were adopted only as a basis for discussion at the real conference which will be held in November, when twenty-three nations of North & Central America will be invited to participate. Much of the work of the conference will relate to broadcasting. Amongst the matters that interest amateurs will be the following:

(1) Changing our 1715–2000-kc. band to 1750–2050 kc., so as to provide expansion for the police service. We would give up 35 kc. at one end and gain 50 kc. at the other end. Since 1715–1750 kc. is not harmonically related to any of our other bands, it should make no difference to us. In fact, since we would gain 15 kc., there would be some net profit on the transaction, even though a signal occupies a little more space at 2000 kc. than at 1700.

(2) Reaffirming all the important amateur bands as available only for assignment to amateurs in the North & Central American region.

(3) A proposal by Cuba that the Latin-American countries be permitted to use 7000–7100 kc. for 'phone. The northern countries would continue to employ the entire band exclusively for c.w. The universal W/VE feeling is that this is a c.w. band, so this threat may be serious. The answer may lie in the report that the Cuban amateurs want this provision to permit daylight work, where 4 Mc. has insufficient range and 14 Mc. too long a skip. If confined to daylight hours, it might not be so bad.

(4) An arrangement permitting intercommunication between all types of stations during emergencies.

These are all proposals for discussion in November, and are not yet actions. The League expects to be represented at the November conference.

Cairo Some of the proposals of other nations for the Cairo Conference are now coming out. We have seen a few items. Japan proposes that all amateurs be limited to a power of 50 watts in the antenna, in order to reduce interference. Australia, proposing carrying allocation up to 150 Mc., suggests retaining the 56–60-Mc. band for amateur and experimental stations, as now provided internationally, and giving us an additional such joint assignment from 120 to 130 Mc. Sweden proposes, amongst other things, the assignment of 1560–2785, 2810–2900 and 2930–3605 kc. to the mobile and fixed services, primarily maritime radiotelephony; and 3605–3635 kc. to aircraft. These proposals cover our entire 1.75-Mc. band and the first 135 kc. of our 3.5-Mc. band. In the case of the frequencies below 2000 kc. the Swedish administration may be talking only of an arrangement for the European region, but the Madrid table provides only one general allocation for all the world for frequencies above 2000. Belgium proposes the elimination of the 1.75-Mc. amateur band, the reduction of the 3.5-Mc. band to 100 kc. and the reduction of the 14-Mc. band to 200 kc. While her first two proposals may be intended only for the European region, she does not so state, and of course her proposal to halve our 14-Mc. band is a frontal attack. Italy proposes reducing the 7-Mc. and 14-Mc. bands in Europe, although permitting them in other regions to continue as they are. She would give European amateurs only 7200–7300 and 14,300–14,400 kc., assigning the other portions of those bands to the fixed and broadcasting services.

These proposals are, we suppose, indicative of what we amateurs shall have to combat at Cairo. As soon as the Book of Proposals can be studied thoroughly, a complete enumeration of the proposals affecting amateur radio will be published here.

Canada Canadian amateur regulations are effective on the first of April of each year, and are then continued without change for a solid year. Last April 1st the Canadian regs were reissued for another year without change from the previous year. Canadian General Manager Reid in January obtained expressions from the affiliated clubs and the S.C.M.'s of Canada, and from many active amateurs. One thing that United States amateurs watch with particular interest is the Canadian regulation concerning 14-Mc. 'phone. This question received particular study in this year's Canadian examination and Mr. Reid reports that, from the replies received, a large majority in Canada are in favor of keeping the 'phone allocation in its present dimension

and in the center of the band. The government at Ottawa has therefore continued the arrangement for another year.

Age Limit? There is a bill before the House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce, H. R. 5376, which would amend Section 303 of the Communications Act to require that all licensed radio operators, including amateurs, be twenty-one years of age or over. It was introduced by Congressman Richard J. Welch of the Fifth California District, San Francisco, on behalf of the A.R.T.A., the labor union of commercial radio operators. It was not intended to cover amateur operators but does so just the same. The League has immediately taken steps to secure the exemption of amateur radio if this bill is enacted. The F.C.C. is not in favor of such an age limit on amateurs and, so far as we are aware, neither is anyone else. Obviously it would have a very serious effect upon us, for, although our average age is about twenty-five or twenty-six, many of us are under twenty-one. The League has asked to be heard when hearings are held on this bill and meanwhile has filed a brief with the committee.

Licensed Operators The Congress recently enacted an amendment to the Communications Act giving the F.C.C. authority, under certain unusual circumstances, to modify the usual requirement that every station must be operated by a licensed operator. The change was enacted primarily for the relief of experimental stations engaged in ionosphere research. A rumor has been going around the country that this bill was sponsored by the A.R.R.L. The League has been in no way connected with it, and it has no effect upon amateur radio. It does not apply to stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement, as is the case with amateur radio. The Madrid regulations require that the operators of amateur stations be examined both as to technical capabilities and as to the ability to send and receive code. The F.C.C., even if it wished to, which it does not, could not relax the requirement on amateur operation that operators must be licensed.

Changing Address When an amateur station is moved, the filing of an application for amendment of the address of the station license does not in itself authorize the amateur to engage immediately in "fixed" operation at the new address. This may not be done until the amended license is received. In the meanwhile (up to the date of expiration of the license) the amateur may engage in portable operation at the new address, but before doing so he must notify his Inspector of his intention so to do, and he must sign the portable designation. Quite a few amateurs have got into trouble on this score recently, apparently believing that they were authorized to operate as usual, once they had filed application for amendment. Don't forget that this may be done only in portable status, and that that requires notifying the Inspector.

Harmonic QRM The London short-wave broadcasting station, GSD, operating on about 25 meters, is being interfered with in Canada frequently by the third harmonics of American 'phone stations operating between 3900 and 4000 kc. This station carries the Empire broadcasting of the B.B.C. and is much listened to in Canada. There seems to be a considerable amount of third-harmonic interference from 'phones. All 'phone amateurs would be well-advised to check their emissions for third harmonics and eliminate them if any are found.

Hq. On Air There are fifteen licensed amateurs on the A.R.R.L. headquarters staff. In addition to W1AW, these amateurs operate twelve active home stations (soon to be thirteen), and two without stations at the moment are inveterate experimenters. Interest divides, as it does in any typical amateur group, between the various bands and between traffic, DX, u.h.f. work, experimenting, and rag-chewing. Some of the gang is to be found on, almost any old time. Always psed CU, OM.

The Cover

WE GRABBED the picture in *QST*'s Lab this month, not only because Jim Lamb and his gadgets made a swell shot but because we wanted to draw attention to a new story of his scheduled for next month's issue. The story is the outcome of hundreds of hours of development and measurement work and has to do with "Full-Range Selectivity." It discloses ways and means of attaining continuously adjustable selectivity in the superhet all the way from the highest we can use for c.w. to the broadest required for 'phone—a range of over 100-to-1. It's another basic advance in our practical communication technique.

Post Mortem—1937 DX Contest

(*Continued from page 11*)

Another helpful item was the fact that the DX stations were easy to pick up after a call, most of them being easily recognizable by their accents. Disappointing, however, was the rather poor performance of the 28-Mc. band, which seemed to have acquired a sort of "don't care" attitude after having been jammed with kilowatt after kilowatt in the c.w. contest.

A minor thrill for us around here was the re-

ception of the scores. At first glance, it looked as though W1SZ would repeat his performance, and top the 'phone test with 28,594 points. Then W4CBY, with W4DHZ at the mike, sent in a score of 31,356, and that looked awfully good. Then when W2UK said he had 39,000 points we were certain we knew the highest station, until W4AH told us about his 43,833 points. But we were totally unprepared for the score of W9ARA, which came through just as we started to write this report. Robert Henry, W9ARA of Butler, Mo., worked 250 stations for a score of 45,367! Twenty-three countries were worked on 10 meters, and 38 on the 14-Mc. band. Complete details are lacking, but a rotatable "signal squirter" was used for an antenna. Much credit is due this station because of its location in almost the center of the country.

So there you have the story. We can't be certain that W9ARA is the highest station, because it is a little too early, but it looks very good. High West Coast score (to date) was submitted by W6ITH, who had 23,085 points. Incidentally, you'll find a photograph of W6ITH's rig in the Sweepstakes story. The second highest West Coast score we've heard of is that of W6BAY: 14,000.

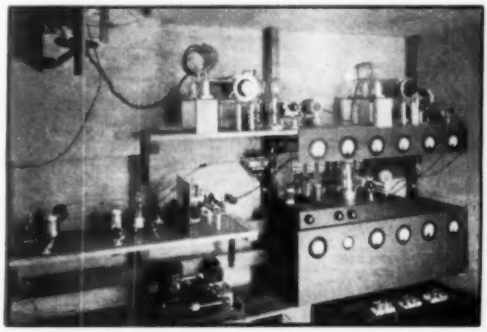
Unfortunately, time prevented our obtaining any foreign scores. However, we have it from several sources that K6MVV had approximately 63,000 points, which should make him high-scoring foreign station. K6MVV is well known for his amazing signal on 28 Mc., and we understand from W6ITH that during the contest the Hawaiian station worked all possible districts (14) on ten, and 12 of them on the twenty-meter band. VK2GU, who has the most consistent 28-Mc. 'phone signal on the East Coast of any VK, is reported to have made 27,000 points.

Other scores were: W3CRG, 21,276; W2IXY, 16,164; W2CBO,* 15,576; W9BEZ, 15,640; W9YGC, 15,414; W2DSB, 13,846; W6AM, 11,696; W4DCQ, 11,036; W6EJC, 10,362.

GENERAL

Taken as a whole, the 1937 DX Contests were the most successful staged. Unlike the contests of only a few years back, so many contestants made WAC time after time and on different bands that it is useless to recount them all individually. More countries were worked than ever before. More bands were brought into play than ever before. More . . . And yet, stations still persist in the same old time-wasting and unsporting activities of rough notes, inexcusable key-clicks, and just plain poor operating. The more frequent use of QHM, QLM, etc., would be a great help.

However, worse than ever before was the amount of out of band operation. We have heard many comments on the unfair tactics employed by some to gain a slight advantage. Fortunately for our argument, the highest scoring stations operated legally at all times. But two scores, of 104,742 and 104,380, had to be disqualified because of out-of-band operation! No doubt others will have to be disqualified also, but these two were almost certain third and fourth place stations (not counting W1SZ). And that's the sermon for to-day.



ONE OF THE HIGH-SCORING EIGHTH DISTRICT STATIONS, W8FJN, ROGER LINDLEY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The HK354 is used as the output stage on 3.5 Mc. and 28 Mc., and drives the p.p. 150T's on 7 and 14 Mc. The input runs around 900 watts on the latter bands.

To all those who helped so willingly in compiling these early scores, we give our sincere thanks.

—*B. G.*

DX Competition Policy

THE A.R.R.L. has a double responsibility in connection with supervision of its operating activities. First there are competition rules. In fairness to all it is necessary to see that individuals abide by the rules of the game. After all it is no achievement at all to win or surpass, or accomplish results, DX or otherwise, by unfair means. It is sporting to abide by contest rules; unethical and unfair to break rules. Regulations for activities or sports of any kind have to be enforced by an umpire. Whether accident or intent is responsible for "hitting a foul" or deciding whether the pitch was a ball or a strike, it is the umpire's responsibility to call the play—to make a decision in the interest of fairness to the players. No game demands higher standards of sportsmanship than amateur radio. In our national and international competitions of annual fame, A.R.R.L. is the umpire.

But A.R.R.L. has a second and deeper responsibility to the amateur service that goes beyond the interest of the players in the game alone. A.R.R.L. goes to bat for the amateur service in both international and national representation of that service. "Amateur radio" stands or falls in the conference halls where domestic and inter-

national regulations, legislation or agreements on matters of communication are made, by its respected public relationships. Its record of splendid public service, training value, and all constructive aspects established by amateurs are positive factors; the standards of frequency observance, the record of coöperation and satisfactory relationships with other services, the number of operators violating as compared to the number observing regulations with care—these things count powerfully when examined. On the record, and from the facts may be fashioned strong arguments "for the amateur," or for our adversaries, as the case may be. So it is the first duty of your A.R.R.L. to so conduct amateur affairs that a shining record may be presented and the facts may all have positive rather than

THE NEAT TRANSMITTER OF W. G. SOUTHAM, VE2AX, HAMPSTEAD, QUEBEC

The left hand side of the panel contains the 53 exciter unit and the buffer-final p.p. RK20's. The right hand section includes the p.p. 860's final amplifier. The input usually runs around 500 watts.

negative force. We are glad to say that through A.R.R.L. efforts, the amateur service has a top notch record. The burden of this story is that we must keep it that way and that the League intends to discharge all of its obligations to the fraternity fairly and honestly as it has ever done. Your A.R.R.L. is respected in Washington, and Ottawa. Its spokesmen in scheduled conferences for the early future (the next important North American and world conferences concerning frequency allocation are to be at Havana and Cairo) must continue to have a clean slate for the amateur service, that they may point without fear to the record of present and past amateur operating.

In *A.R.R.L.'s 9th International DX Competition* there was a tendency toward increased off-frequency operation and other violations. This is the case in point. The off-frequency record has been one of diminishing proportions for a number of years and disqualifications have been less numerous, until this recent history, a pleasant enough record indeed. Perhaps the record has looked so good that precautions have been neglected, by some operators. Hams (too trusting) have depended on other hams being in the band, and matched them kilocycle for kilocycle, hoping to work at the absolute limits of the bands. Or some have deliberately worked outside. At any rate some stations were heard scores of kilocycles off frequency! Factors of safety must be allowed for crystal temperature drift or tank tuning. Even an oven is not absolute insurance unless checks are made. Several frequencies of oscillation for one crystal, transmitter parasitics, one must check for all if certainty in adjustment is to prevail. Our contest rules set a time limit but did not penalize *any* operator for taking all the time necessary to check with accurate markers, WWV, W9XAN-W6XK s.f. transmissions, broadcast station harmonics, etc. Frequency measuring equipment is more reliable, abundant, and inexpensive than ever before, so we must state our belief that too much haste, too small a factor of safety, too little operating distance from the right side of a band edge, too little use of QMH and QML-type operating may have something to do with the contest difficulties.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

To combat this trend, in line with past practice,[1] A.R.R.L. Official Observers in the United States and Canada were asked to do as much special monitoring of the bands as possible during the contest period. A firm policy has been observed this year of barring from *QST* mention in preliminary and final DX contest reports, and from awards, any operators checked in a violation by *two or more* Observers with standards of known and *sufficient* accuracy. We are going to "hew to the line" to the extent of listing the stations that have been so checked by receipt of a satisfactory weight of evidence against them. The *Wouff-Hong* and the *Rettysnitch* were designed by T.O.M. for just such emergencies that threaten the fair name of our amateur radio service. All amateurs should be grateful and thankful to the individual observers who coöperated in keeping our hobby self-regulatory. In addition, letters from participants indicated that a great many of those A.R.R.L. checked in the U.S.A. also received notices of violations direct from the F.C.C. so that we have a double check on the accuracy of our Observers' work. Our evidence is concrete. Of course a *single* F.C.C. citation, if we know about it, is more than enough to disqualify. In two instances where F.C.C. discrepancy citations

were admitted by letter we respected the honesty and good intentions of the writers but, in fairness to others, felt we had to list the calls. In no case where stations have been reported in violation by official sources so that it is a case of violation beyond any reasonable doubt do we believe that that operator rates favorable contest publicity in *QST*, since whether the trouble was caused by carelessness, accident or other reason the result is the same in adding to the record of amateur violations, and is therefore against the best interest of *all* amateurs. We personally sympathize with unintentional offenders. It is our painful duty to umpire, however. The lesson is that greater care *must* be observed.

Our listing of stations[1] observed out of the bands includes a number of foreign as well as W/VE amateurs, in accord with the policy stated in an Official League Broadcast released at the beginning of the contest. We regret the necessity of this listing, and we appreciate that many other stations besides those listed may have been missed inadvertently that were equally at fault. A consistent policy that reduces possible criticism of our off-frequency operating at international conferences, however, requires amateurs of *all* countries to observe their assigned bands. We are glad to report that there was not the required weight of evidence to disqualify any VK's, G's, ZT's or ZL's, which doubtless means that more careful frequency observance is the rule in those countries. One strong station was reported by an observer as breaking a point to point public service station badly so that a message had to be repeated eight times to get it through. If such reports were common, we should seriously consider the abandonment of any activity that might inadvertently stimulate such trouble, but we are convinced that the firm disqualification policy that will remain in effect should operate to make amateurs the world over appreciate the necessity for adhering closely to our exclusive international frequency assignments, lest a threat to these arise in future international meetings.

Next year we may place an *additional* policy in effect in A.R.R.L. DX-competition rules. It will mean increased checking work, but the new rule will take away the last bit of possible incentive for out of band work. We propose to continue to disqualify stations as necessary, fairly and equitably, and to *then* re-check the scores of stations not so disqualified, subtracting from their scores any credits gained by *working* the stations listed as disqualified. Tell us if you like this plan, please.

A full list of stations reported to us beyond any doubts as off-frequency during the period of the 9th annual DX competition follows these comments. Stations shown with asterisks also had modulated notes. We have not checked foreign amateur regulations for A1–2–3 requirements so do not show any tonal distinctions for remotely located stations. In some few cases the logs have not yet been received, but because these stations were heard calling DX and enjoying the fruits of A.R.R.L.'s official contest arrangements, it is a safe presumption they were taking part in a large or small way. We feel that it is the only fair and impartial thing to include them all. In each case there is evidence beyond a reasonable doubt of the violation. No cases of a single 0.0. report were used to disqualify. Since there are a great many observers reports that were cross checked and weighted depending on the marker-stations used, and the accepted ratings of accuracy of the calibration methods and sources of the particular frequency standards involved, the League cannot enter into correspondence or use additional time in studying records of individual observers again for detailed information. In practically all cases stations received notices direct at the same time information was sent the League.

—*F. E. H.*

The following are deemed ineligible for DX-score listings, or awards, in the March 1937 DX competition in accordance with the above policy.

W1BEQ W1BUX W1DUC* W1FJN W1GLF W1HP W1IBL* W1IGR W1IJP W1ISS W1JNF W1KFE W1PL W1RY W1ZB.

W2AZL W2AZN W2BDZ W2BYP W2DZA W2GJD W2GUP W2GVX W2HEN W2HXI W2HW W2KAN W2VY.

W3BOP* W3BZE W3DVE W3EFY W3EHW W3EMM W3EUQ W3EVT W3FPQ W3FQZ W3FSC W3GAP W3GEA W3GHB* W3GKO W3QM.

W4AGI W4AUU W4BQO W4BSJ W4CRZ W4DCZ W4DTR.

W5ASG W5DQD* W5EHM W5FAS W5FBN.

W6AZC W6BYB* W6CUZ W6DTB W6HB W6HJT W6ITU* W6JJS* W6JKH W6KGD W6KRI* W6KUR W6LEV W6MHH W6MKL W6MTC W6NKR W6NYA W6OEH W6OHN W6TT W6WC.

W7BD W7DXZ W7EK W7ESM W7FMD W7FTU W7FZA W7JL W7VQ.

(*Continued on page 116*)

[1] A.R.R.L. Official Observers have been on the job in many a past DX test, but of recent years conditions have not rated the action or attention of our earlier contests, until this year. Among the scores of "disqualified calls" listed prominently in August '28, August '30 and August '31 issues of *QST* in the official report of previous events we are amazed to find that two of the same operators (W7EK and W2BYP) were *then* chalked up as ineligibles for awards. Is off-frequency work a habit?! Regretfully, we conclude that renewed and eternal vigilance, with new safeguards will be the price of continued contest success, and we assure amateurs who wrote us about conditions that strict fair play will be enforced or these enjoyable affairs that have evolved with time out of our early 1927 DX announcement will have to be discontinued. "Observers Win, DX Tests Discontinued" (hi!) is a heading that we hope *never* to have to use, however.

A Universal Exciter With Variable-Frequency Crystal Control

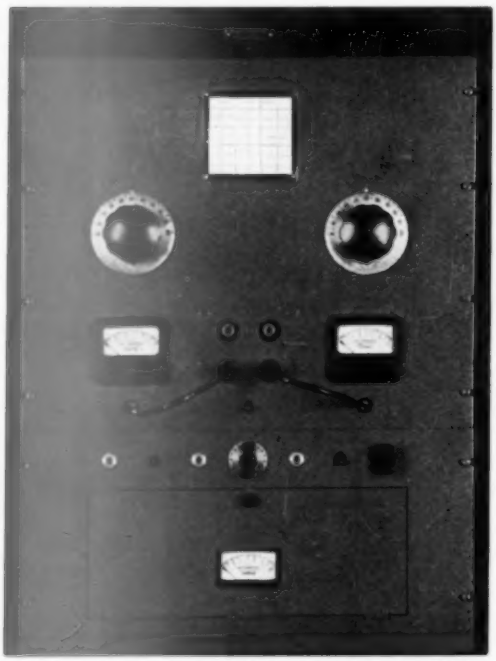
Combining Reliability and Convenience in Relay-Rack Construction

By James Millen,* W1HRX

IN RECENT years the trend in both amateur and commercial transmitter design practice seems to be toward the treatment of the exciter as a separate unit. During the past year or so, much progress has been made in the design details of exciter units with a view toward increasing their reliability, compactness, universal applicability, ease of band-shift, and vernier control of frequency adjustment.

In the unit described herewith an attempt has been made to consolidate the desirable features of several exciters described in recent issues of *QST*, and to incorporate some of the newer types of components only more recently available, to form a complete unit having the following characteristics :

An effective, dependable circuit
Variable frequency control
Pre-tuned band shifting
Compactness
Universal application
Ease of construction
Relative low cost of component parts



MODERNISTIC APPEARANCE CHARACTERIZES THE TRANSMITTER ASSEMBLY IN WHICH THE EXCITER IS MOUNTED BELOW THE BUFFER-FINAL UNIT

A hinged panel opening gives quick access for changing the shielded plug-in coil units.

THE CIRCUIT

Though many amateurs favor a Tri-tet oscillator, we have been partial to a triode crystal oscillator with triode doublers, using tubes such as the 53 or 6A6, as originally developed by W1CTW.[1] This system has been described so often that details are scarcely necessary here.

In some layouts, such as used in another recent transmitter employing a variation in the original circuit, a material simplification of the circuit wiring is secured by criss-crossing the functions of the two tubes; half of the first 53 is the oscillator, half of the second 53 is the first doubler; then back to the first 53 for the second doubling and then on to the second 53 again for the final doubling. In this instance, however, the neater arrangement is secured by wiring the triode sections in straight sequence, rather than by "criss-crossing."

Another circuit detail which, while neither new nor original is yet seldom seen in amateur equipment, is the method of using a dummy plug for switching the d.c. meter from one circuit to another, rather than the more general practice of conventional jacks with a plug-and-cord connected to the meter.

By using 6-prong plug-in bases for the pre-tuned tank circuits it is possible to have an independent link-coupling winding on each output tank and to connect all of the corresponding socket terminals in parallel across the output terminals. In practice it will be found advisable, for quick band shift, to have additional tank circuits fitted with the output coils for those bands upon which the exciter is to be operated, inasmuch as the loading of the link circuit appreciably changes the tuning of the tank coil being used in the output stage, as against the tuning of that same tank coil when the output winding is

* Middleton, Mass.

[1] Millen, "Pentode Output Transmitter with Six-Band Exciter," *QST*, Oct., 1934.

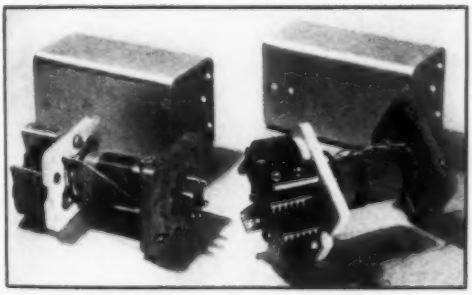
open and the stage is being used as a doubler. If, however, the slight additional time required to re-tune the tank is of less importance than economy, then, of course, the one unit can be made to serve double duty by means of a slight retuning operation.

Even at 28 Mc. with such a circuit ample output is obtained to drive a 35T, RK37 or a similar tube as a buffer operating on the final frequency; which, in turn, can fully drive most any final amplifier that can be legally used on the amateur bands. The exciter output will also provide ample excitation for pentodes of the RK-20 type without an additional buffer.

Those many 28-Mc. stations that have been QSO W1HRX on Sundays during the past December and January may be interested to know that the r.f. portion of the transmitter used comprised this exciter driving an RK37 buffer which, in turn, drove a pair of RK38's. The complete assembly, shown in the photo, is in actuality but a relay-rack mounted version of an earlier base-mounted single-unit transmitter that time had proved to be extremely satisfactory.

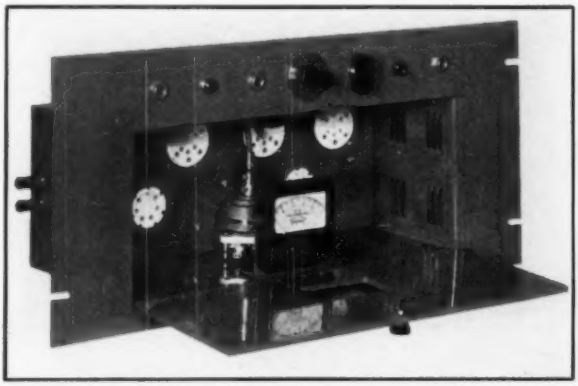
VARIABLE FREQUENCY CONTROL

It is an easy matter in the design of such an exciter to use a multiplicity of fixed crystals and a selector switch.[2,3] With present QRM conditions it is frequently more desirable, however, to



TWO OF THE COIL UNITS WITH THEIR SHIELDS REMOVED TO SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION

be able to make a relatively minor shift in frequency in order to avoid an objectionable heterodyne, and for this purpose the value of the variable air-gap holder with low-drift tunable type crystal cannot be too strongly emphasized.[4] The usefulness of such an arrangement increases materially with increasing frequency for, while the frequency of the unit with constant output is of the order of but six kilocycles in the 3.5-Mc. band, this same unit has a range of over 50 kilocycles in the 28-Mc. band!



FRONT VIEW OF THE EXCITER UNIT WITH THE COILS REMOVED

The dial in the center is the crystal gap control for varying frequency. A dummy plug is fitted into the four jacks for meter switching. Between the jacks at the left is the pilot light and between those at the right is the on-off toggle switch.

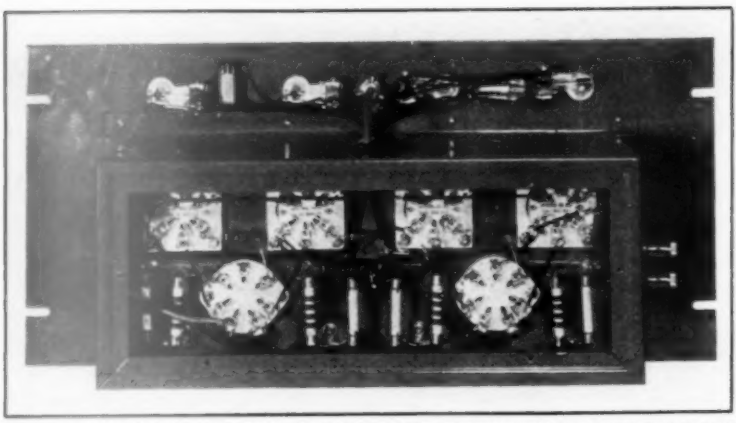
THE COIL ASSEMBLIES

The FXTB exciter tank units of the special 6-prong type were chosen in order to provide ample contacts for the output link circuit as well as to make possible the use of the special Isolantite sockets designed primarily for plug-in coils rather than tubes. In addition to the shield can and the R39 plug-in base these units comprise an Isolantite plate upon which are mounted two double-spaced midget variable condensers, completely isolated from each other so that they may be used in series, parallel, or any other combination desired. To the bottom of the Isolantite plate, directly under the condensers, is fastened an R39 coil form. The photo of the disassembled units shows this arrangement. The Table gives full data for winding the coils.

In the 28-Mc. output unit only one of the dual tuning condensers is used and even that is set at a relatively low value of capacity. At the lower frequencies the two condensers in each unit are connected in parallel. By such an arrangement one condenser is roughly set and then a fine adjustment made on the other, which facilitates accurate tuning.

One of the contact pins is used for grounding the shield. This connection to the shield can be made most easily by means of a soldering lug between the shield and the base (located where it will be gripped by one of the screws) and connected to the pin by a bus-wire jumper. In soldering a screw is used to hold the lug in proper position, and when soldered the shield can be removed at will without breaking the connection. The lug should be of the shakeproof variety, so that there

[2] Hollister, "A Four-Band Exciter," *QST*, July, 1935.
[3] Millen, "A Quick-Switch 'Phone Transmitter for Two-Band Operation," *QST*, Oct. 1935.
[4] Hollister, "Tuning the Crystal," *QST*, April, 1936.



REAR VIEW OF THE UNIT WITH THE BACK AND THE DUST COVER OF THE CONTROLS REMOVED TO SHOW THE WIRING

teur. However, the trend, among most amateurs at least, is away from the home construction chassis, cabinets, and other such metal units requiring considerable shop facilities if a really first-rate final appearance is to be had. On the other hand, the amateur who uses a commercial foundation unit still has all the fun of circuit development and experimentation, and, at the same time, secures a piece of finished equipment that he is proud to display.

will be good contact. Often a smooth lug will not bite through the oxide film on the aluminum surface.

The foundation unit was originally designed to be as versatile as possible. In our application it is

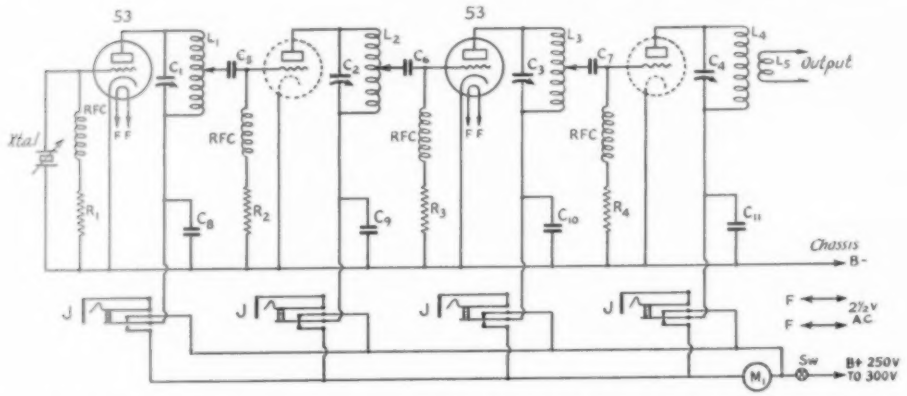


FIG. 1—FOUR TUNED CIRCUITS WITH TWO DOUBLE-TRIODE TUBES ARE USED IN THE EXCITER CIRCUIT. THE TRIODE ELEMENTS ARE DIAGRAMMED SEPARATELY FOR CLARITY

L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4—Plate coils in shielded units (see coil table).
L_5—Output link coil (see table).
C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4—Two 35-μμfd. ultra-midget tuning condensers in parallel except for 28-Mc. (Included in National FXTB coil units—see text).
C_5, C_6, C_7—100-μμfd. mica condensers.
C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11}—0.01-μfd. mica condensers.
R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4—10,000-ohm 2-watt grid-leak resistors.
RFC—2.5-millihenry r.f. chokes (National Type R-100).
M_1—0–50 d.c. milliammeter (Triplett).
The crystal is a special Hollister type in a National Type CHV Vari-Gap crystal holder.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

The metal chassis unit around which this exciter has been constructed is a standard commercially available component but may be readily home-constructed by the more ambitious amateur. The chassis is mounted behind a standard relay rack panel, in which is cut and mounted a hinged door. This door, of course, is not entirely necessary, and, from a purely performance angle, may well be dispensed with. Furthermore, there is, of course,

(Continued on page 53)

COIL TABLE

Coil	L_1	L_2	L_3	L_4	L_5
Band (Mc.)	3.5	7	14	28	
Coil form dia.	1"	1"	1"	1"	1"
Wire size	28 enam.	24 enam.	24 enam.	24 enam.	20 d.s.c.
Turns per inch	60	24	24	24	
Turns	36	20	9	5	2-turn link
Tap (turns from plate)	13	4	4		

How Would You Do It?

Announcing the Prize Winners in the Third and the Problem for Fifth in the Series of Practical Problem Contests

THIS problem contest business is turning into a tremendous success. The solutions may not be setting the world afire but at least they are giving us an insight into ham ingenuity which we only glimpsed before.

There is really a wonderful spirit on the part of our contributors all along the line. We feel quite certain that many genuinely valuable contributions will be brought to light before we get through. Of course, this third contest was no slouch! Indeed, we consider that the two winning papers are genuine honest-to-goodness contributions.

Walter Van B. Roberts, W3CHO, rings the big bell this time with a scheme for varying the link coupling without sloppy wires, movable coils, or mechanical attachments to the tanks themselves. It is a glorious example of the virtue of extreme simplicity.

O. K. Blackburn, W9MB, wins by a thin hair the second prize from George A. Bonadio, W8OMM. Both provided similar solutions. W9MB's paper got the extra vote. The remaining pile of contributions contained much of interest and almost all of the schemes suggested were perfectly practical. Most of them, however, involved complex mechanical structures and none of them, in the opinion of the judges had quite that clean-cut simplicity and practicability that characterized the winning scheme. Without more fuss, therefore, we hand them to you.

—···—

Variable Link Coupling

By W. Van B. Roberts, W3CHO

LINK coupling between tuned circuits is a widely used arrangement offering a number of advantages, perhaps the most important being that the coils may be located quite a distance apart. However, with simple link coupling it is not easy to vary the coupling between push-pull coils without upsetting the symmetry of the arrangement unless, for example, a special coil form is used that permits the link to be moved symmetrically with respect to the coil. Even this requires mechanical moving parts made up to suit the particular job. The arrangement to be described is offered as giving the desired ability to vary the coupling without any moving parts except a single movable clip.

Fig. 1 (a) shows a pair of coils coupled by a link having a total self-inductance L and negligible resistance. It can be shown that this arrangement is identically equal to that of Fig. 1 (B) which is a pair of coils having direct mutual inductance between them, the coils of Fig. 1 (b), however, having inductances somewhat smaller than those of Fig. 1 (A). Fig. 1 (B) also indicates the exact values of the equivalent inductances and of the equivalent mutual.

Let us suppose that M_1 and M_2 and L are so chosen that the resulting coupling is somewhat greater than desired. The problem then is to find a convenient way to reduce this coupling, preferably without changing M_1 or M_2 since this would involve moving the link turns relative to the coils, which is not easy to do if the link turns are to be kept at the low radio frequency potential points of the coils.

From Fig. 1 (B) it will be seen that the effective mutual between coils can be decreased by increasing L, a fact that suggests Fig. 1 (C) as a simple means for reducing the coupling. In Fig. 1 (C) we have merely an ordinary link coupling with a small series inductance added and provided with a clip connection so that more or less of it may be included in the link circuit. The

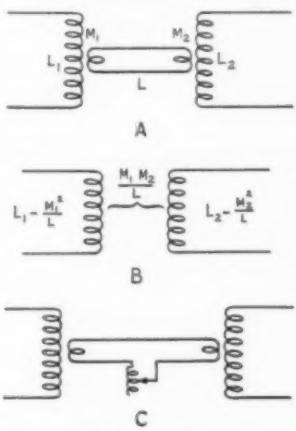


FIG. 1—THE VARIABLE COUPLING SCHEME SUGGESTED BY W3CHO IS SHOWN IN FINAL FORM AT "C."

more of this inductance that is included, the less the coupling, while for maximum coupling the clip is connected directly to the link, thus giving a simple link coupling without any extra inductance. (A ground may be used on one side of the link but it is of course not actually essential.) In order to obtain sufficiently tight coupling when

the extra coil is entirely out of the link circuit, it is important to design the link to have a sufficiently large value of $\frac{M_1 M_2}{L}$. This brings up the matter of the number of turns at each end of the link. Let us suppose that we have one turn at each end to begin with. What will be the effect of increasing this to two turns at each end? First of all, the mutual at each end will be doubled so that the product of the two mutuals will be increased four times. But at the same time, the self-inductance L of the link circuit will be increased. If, for example, L should thereby be quadrupled, there will be no increase in the effective coupling. In actual practice, however, there is always some self-inductance in the conductors connecting the two link coils together, and also if the two link turns are spread apart a little from each other, then even the inductances of the link turns will not be quadrupled by doubling the number of turns. Hence, in practice increasing the number of turns at each end will increase the effective coupling especially if these turns are not too tightly bunched together. The necessary number of turns in any particular case must be determined by experiment, although in many cases the minimum number is probably known from previous experience.

The usual plug-in coil arrangement for a push-pull coil having three plug terminals for the coil itself, and two more for the link turns may well be used. The link turns might be composed of heavy

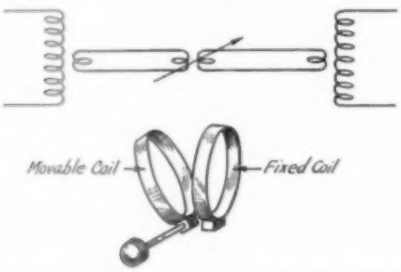


FIG. 2—W9MB'S PROPOSAL FOR VARIABLE LINK COUPLING

wire covered with spaghetti and wound between turns of the tank coil. As for the decoupling inductance to be inserted in the link circuit, this might be wound on any kind of fixed or plug-in coil form and would preferably be made of bare wire sufficiently heavy and well spaced, to permit easy clip connection to any turn. The size and number of turns is best determined by trial, although as a guide it is obvious that the total inductance of the decoupling coil should be several times that of the rest of the link circuit in order to be able to reduce the effective coupling to a considerable extent. The rest of the link circuit should be several times that of the rest of the link circuit in order to be able to reduce the effective coupling to a considerable extent. The rest of the link circuit should be made of heavy insulated wire, preferably twisted together to keep its inductance low.

—···—

Continuously Variable Link Coupling

By O. K. Blackburn, W9MB

THE simplest and most obvious solution to our hero's latest problem is the division of the link into two parts with variable inductive coupling

(Continued on page 106)

Problem No. 5

OUR hero is making grand progress with his new rig but he is determined to take time out, before it is quite completed, to build himself an inexpensive operating table to serve, as he modestly puts it, "as the nerve center of the entire installation." He is not much of a carpenter and his woodworking tools are rather inadequate. He demands that the ideal design for his requirements would have to be a fairly simple structure. He would be floored, for instance, at the idea of building a layer of drawers. But in spite of its simplicity, the creation must provide him with a thoroughly practical and completely comfortable operating position. There must be room for his standard superhet receiver and its external power supply, a loudspeaker, a small monitor, the usual key, microphone and control switches. There must be some sort of accommodation for message blanks and messages, for miscellaneous notes, for pencils, for the log and call book. There must also be room for the plug-in coils and other miscellaneous gadgets which ordinarily make a junk pile out of so many operating tables. All of these things are usually stacked on the top of a perfectly plain table, but our friend has seen enough arrangements of that sort to feel strongly that the effectiveness of his operating work, the general appearance of the station and his own personal comfort could all be aided if he only had the design of a really *well-considered* "nerve center." The exact shape and size of the present equipment to be mounted on the bench do not enter the picture since, without much doubt, new—perhaps bigger, perhaps smaller—equipment will take its place long before the furniture is worn out.

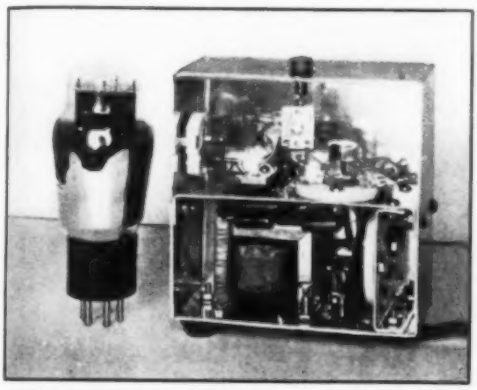
Sketches of the proposed bench are required. All important dimensions should be included.

Ultra-Midget Equipment for the Ultra-High Frequencies

A Complete Transmitter and Receiver for Personal Wear

By Jack Wagenseller,* W3GS

THE writer was called upon to design and construct one of the smallest *practical* ultra-high frequency transmitters that could be conceived. It had to be small because it had to fit into a man's coat pocket, since the purpose for which it was to be used necessitated that it be completely concealed in a person's clothing, antenna, microphone, batteries and all.



THE RECEIVER CASE IS OF THE SAME DIMENSIONS AS THAT OF THE TRANSMITTER BUT THE WEIGHT IS EVEN LESS

Placement of the components and the method of assembly are described in the text.

A similarly small receiver was also required, but its design is quite simple as compared to the transmitter.

A dozen uses to which a small transmitter of this type can be put immediately suggest themselves. However, it might be mentioned confidentially that the apparatus described was designed and constructed for a duly licensed amateur engaging in a so-called "magic act" where the person with the concealed transmitter interviews people in the audience and a partner on the stage with the concealed receiver apparently "knows all the answers." The exact details as to how this is carried out will be left to the imagination of the reader. The units also have no end of usefulness for novelty remote pickups in which the announcer can walk around in crowds and large gatherings.

The complete transmitter measures only 4-by-4-by-2 inches and weighs only 1¾ pounds. A complete set of batteries for operation of the transmitter weighs only 2¾ pounds. These are carried in a specially constructed belt which fastens around the waist. Two Burgess type X30FL midget 45-volt "B" batteries are used for supplying plate voltage. Four small flashlight batteries are connected in series for a filament supply of 6 volts, and a small 4½-volt analyzer type battery is used for supplying microphone voltage. The "B" batteries mentioned will provide approximately 30 hours continuous operation. The filament batteries must be more frequently replaced and have sufficient capacity for approximately 5 hours continuous service. The flashlight batteries are to be preferred for filament supply since they are economical and easy to obtain. A small container was constructed for these cells in order that they may be quickly and easily replaced. The four cells are held in place and automatically connected in series in

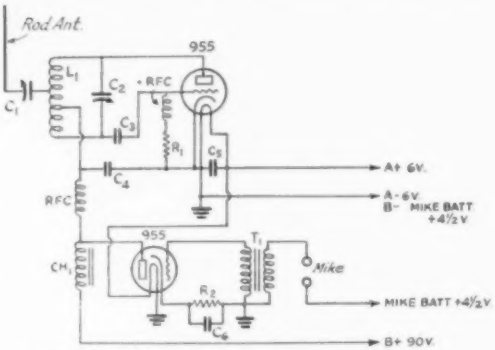


FIG. 1—CIRCUIT OF THE ULTRA-MIDGET TRANSMITTER

L_1—10 turns No. 16 bare wire slightly spaced, ½-inch diameter, self-supporting on u.h.f. coil base.
C_1—3-35-μμfd. trimmer-type antenna coupling condenser.
C_2—25-μμfd. midget variable tuning condenser (Hammarlund APC 25).
C_3—50-μμfd. midget fixed grid condenser (mica).
C_4—100-μμfd. midget fixed plate by-pass condenser (mica).
C_5—100-μμfd. midget fixed filament by-pass condenser (mica).
C_6—0.1-μfd. modulator cathode by-pass condenser (tubular).
R_1—25,000-ohm ½-watt oscillator grid leak.
R_2—1200-ohm ½-watt modulator cathode resistor.
RFC—25 turns No. 20 d.s.c., ¼-inch diameter, self-supporting.
CH_1—Midget modulation choke (U.T.C. Type A30).
T_1—Midget microphone transformer (U.T.C. Type A10).

*Herbach & Rademan, Inc., 438 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

this container by means of spring brass contacts.

The receiver is exactly the same in size as the transmitter but slightly lighter in weight, weighing only 1½ pounds. The battery supply for the receiver is exactly the same as that for the transmitter except that the small microphone battery is, of course, not required in this case.

Most of the constructional details will be furnished on the transmitter since this is by far the more difficult of the two units to construct. A regular Hartley circuit is used with a 955 acorn tube as a self excited oscillator. This is plate modulated by another 955 acorn tube operating in Class-A. Sufficient audio power is developed to modulate the oscillator adequately even when talking quite some distance from the microphone. Either a single- or double-button carbon microphone may be used, but the single button will, of course, be more sensitive with the limited amount of gain available in the modulator.

If it were not for the ultra-midget microphone transformer and ultra-midget modulation choke, the construction of a transmitter this small would be next to impossible. These units measure only 1⅜ inches square by 1⅞ inches high, and weigh only 5½ ounces each. The microphone transformer will accommodate either a single- or double-button microphone. These units are standard and are readily obtainable.

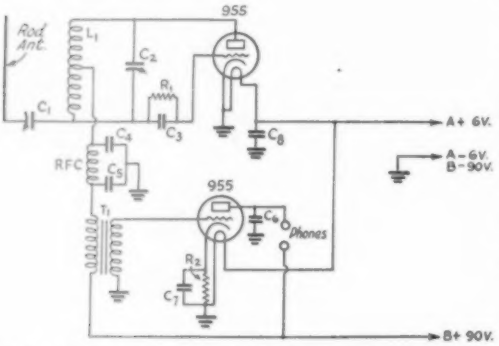
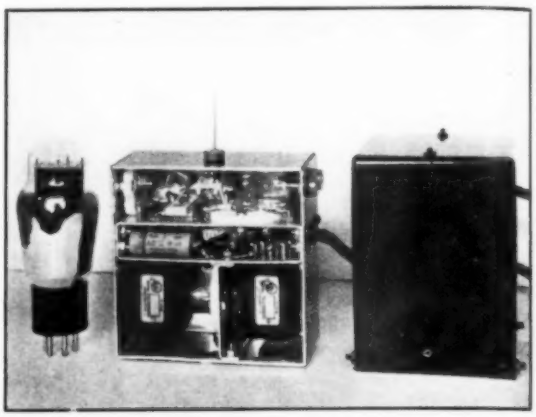


FIG. 2—A "MINUTE-MAN" SELF-QUENCHING SUPERREGEN DETECTOR AND ONE AUDIO STAGE ARE USED IN THE ULTRA-MIDGET RECEIVER

L_1—Same as L_1 in transmitter.
C_1—3-35-μμfd. trimmer-type antenna coupling condenser.
C_2—25-μμfd. midget tuning condenser (Hammarlund APC 25).
C_3—100-μμfd. midget fixed grid condenser (mica).
C_4—0.001-μfd. midget fixed plate by-pass condenser (mica).
C_5—100-μμfd. midget fixed plate by-pass (mica).
C_6—0.001-μfd. midget fixed by-pass (mica).
C_7—5-μfd. 25-volt audio cathode by-pass (electrolytic).
C_8—100-μμfd. midget fixed filament by-pass (mica).
R_1—5-meg. ½-watt grid leak.
R_2—1200-ohm ½-watt audio cathode resistor.
RFC—Same as r.f.c. of transmitter.
T_1—Midget audio transformer (Kenyon KA 154).
Note that positive B voltage is applied to the detector grid through the high-resistance grid leak R_1.

Since it would be practically impossible to construct the transmitter in one piece, to make construction and assembly easy the unit is built in two sections each separately assembled and wired as completely as possible. The two sections are then placed in the cabinet and the few remaining connections joining the two units are made. The oscillator section is constructed on the top shelf and the modulator assembly constructed on the bottom section. A general idea of the parts layout can be obtained from the accompanying photos. On the top shelf, left to right, are the tank tuning condenser, tank coil, antenna condenser and tube. On the bottom shelf, left to right, are the output choke, tube and input transformer. Fixed condensers, resistors and r.f. chokes are placed where space permits. Battery leads are brought out in a four-wire cable with a midget male cable connector on the end. The battery belt is wired with another four wire cable with midget female connector on the end. Microphone and antenna circuits terminate in small tip jacks.



THE ULTRA-MIDGET TRANSMITTER UNIT, WITH CASE OPENED TO SHOW THE COMPACT CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY

A standard Type 47 tube, at the left, gives an idea of its small size. The battery box at the right is sometimes used instead of the belt supply described in the text.

The receiver is constructed in more or less the same manner as the transmitter. The detector section is constructed on the top shelf and the audio stage on the partition and bottom of the cabinet. The only transformer used in the receiver is a midget audio transformer such as is used in midget broadcast receivers.

An antenna approximately 40 inches long is used for full power output in the 56-Mc. band. However, for very short distances such as in the "magic act," a non-resonant antenna as short as 18 inches may be used with good results. With the non-resonant antenna, the useful transmitting range is approximately one block and with

(Continued on page 122)

A Versatile Oscilloscope Using the 913

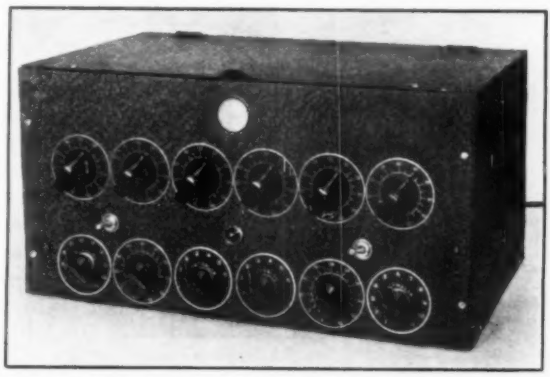
Including Linear Sweep, Amplifier and Sine-Wave Audio Oscillator, Adaptable to Both Amateur and Servicing Requirements

By Herbert W. Gordon, W1IBY*

AN EXTREMELY useful, if not essential, part of the modern amateur station is the cathode-ray oscilloscope. Its advantages as a measuring device, particularly in connection with checking transmitter performance, have been previously described at length.[1] It is not the purpose of this article to "compete" with contemporary stories on the whys and wherefores of the oscilloscope, but rather to give constructional details of an oscilloscope having a high degree of flexibility which makes it readily adaptable not only to the usual amateur measurements but also to receiver measurements and other uses to which the cathode-ray tube can be put.

In the design of equipment the amateur must always take into consideration two items; cost and purpose. The introduction of the 913 cathode-ray tube has helped considerably in bringing the cost of an oscilloscope within reach of a large number of amateurs. When purpose is discussed, the considerations become more involved. At the outset, it may be said that amateurs interested only in checking percentage modulation and making routine transmitter adjustments need but build the fundamental circuit around the 913. A 60-cycle sweep (or one taken from the modulator) is all that is needed, and the filament and plate power may be secured from the receiver power pack.

For a wider range of usefulness, however, a more elaborate arrangement must be used. A linear sweep is essential, for instance, for the study of audio-frequency wave-forms. Likewise, the incorporation of an amplifier in the oscilloscope not only is a necessity for the inspection of voltages too low in themselves to give a good pattern on the cathode-ray tube screen, but also increases the flexibility of the instrument by permitting the reduction of too-large voltages to a value suitable for the 913 deflecting plates. Third, in testing audio amplifiers a source of audio-frequency voltage of good wave-form, controllable in amplitude, is always a necessity, and the inclusion of such a generator in the oscilloscope itself is a decided convenience. Finally, when these elements are combined with a switching system which gives real flexibility, a piece of equipment with a wide variety of applications results.



PANEL VIEW OF THE 913 OSCILLOSCOPE

Twelve controls give ample flexibility for all kinds of measurements about the ham transmitter or in service work.

The complete circuit diagram of the oscilloscope, with power supplies, is given in Fig. 1. In all, there are eight tubes, including the 913. The linear sweep circuit utilizes an 885 gas triode and a 6K7 as a current limiter in the conventional circuit. A 6N7 double triode is used as an audio-frequency oscillator in the sine-wave circuit previously described in *QST*.[2] The resistance-coupled amplifier uses a 6J7, readily cut in and out of the circuit by a switch. In the power-supply end there are three high-voltage supplies, two from one transformer. Half-wave rectifiers, with Type 1V tubes, are used for the oscilloscope and sweep circuits. The supply for the 6J7 amplifier and 6N7 oscillator uses a 5Z4 full-wave rectifier with a resistance-capacity filter.

CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS

The entire unit is housed in a black-crackle metal box measuring 14 by 8 by 7 inches, provided with the usual chassis to fit inside. All parts

*77 Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.

[1] Waller, "A Practical Cathode-Ray Oscillograph for the Amateur Station," *QST*, March, 1934; Millen and Bacon, "A Simple Cathode-Ray Oscilloscope," *QST*, April, 1934; Ewing, "Cathode-Ray Monitoring of Received Signals," *QST*, April, 1936; Wilson, "An I.F. Coupling Amplifier for the Cathode Ray Oscilloscope," *QST*, May, 1936; Carter, "A 913 Oscilloscope With Linear Sweep," *QST*, January, 1937.

[2] Waller, "Amateur Applications of the 'Magic Eye'," *QST*, October, 1936.

are mounted on the chassis and panel to facilitate construction and removal. Because the space between the top of the deck and the top of the cabinet is limited, it is absolutely necessary to use metal tubes except as indicated. Glass tubes of the 57 and 6A6 type won't fit.

It is well to check the values of all parts before placing them permanently in position. Since the oscilloscope is used to show up flaws in other devices it must be flawless in itself. RMA standards, when adhered to, are good but too often error enters into the manufacture of items, causing trouble later.

The general arrangement of parts is shown in the top view. The three transformers across the rear of the chassis are (from left to right in the photograph) the power transformer for the amplifier, T_1, the synchronizing transformer, T_3, and the power transformer for the 913 and sweep circuit, T_2. Between T_1 and T_3 is the 5Z4 rectifier; the two 1V rectifiers are between T_3 and T_2. The 913 is centrally located above the chassis; to its left in the photograph are the 6J7 amplifier and the 6N7 audio oscillator. To the right of the 913 are the 6K7 current limiter and the 885 gas triode. The various switches and controls are of course mounted on the panel. Nothing is critical about physical layout except that if r.f. is to be applied to one or both sets of deflecting plates the leads which carry the r.f. to the plates should be isolated from the other wiring and parts.

The transformer T_2 is one made by Kenyon especially for the 913. It is small physically and serves admirably. Since the 913 consumes negligible plate power, the transformer's current-carrying capacity is small, hence the bleeder across the power source must be high in resistance to prevent overload. The values recommended take

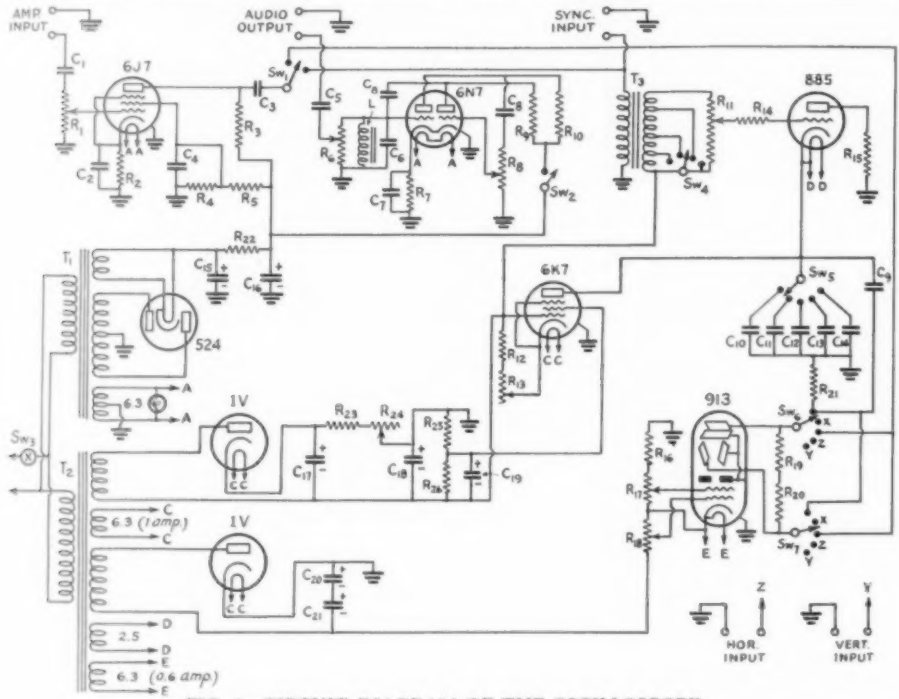


FIG. 1—CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE OSCILLOSCOPE

L—125-mh. iron-core choke (Bud).
C_1, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_8, C_9, C_{10}—0.1-μfd. condensers, 400-volt.
C_2, C_7—16-μfd. condensers, 35-volt.
C_{11}—0.025-μfd. condenser, 400-volt.
C_{12}—0.005-μfd. condenser, 400-volt.
C_{13}—0.001-μfd. condenser, 400-volt.
C_{14}—0.00004-μfd. condenser, 400-volt.
C_{15}, C_{16}, C_{17}, C_{18}, C_{19}, C_{20}, C_{21}—8-μfd. 400-volt electrolytic (Tobe Type ET58).
R_1—500,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_2—300-ohm 1-watt.
R_3—250,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_4—50,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_5—250,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_6—50,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_7—1000-ohm 1-watt.
R_8—500,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_9—50,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_{10}—50,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_{11}—10,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_{12}—1500-ohm ½-watt.
R_{13}—50,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_{14}—300,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_{15}—1000-ohm 1-watt.
R_{16}—125,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_{17}—50,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_{18}—30,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_{19}—5-megohm ½-watt.
R_{20}—5-megohm ½-watt.
R_{21}—5-megohm ½-watt.
R_{22}—15,000-ohm 1-watt.
R_{23}—7500-ohm ½-watt.
R_{24}—50,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_{25}—40,000-ohm ½-watt.
R_{26}—6000-ohm ½-watt.
T_1—Small power transformer giving 700 volts, c.t., 6.3 volts 1.8 amps., 5 volts 2 amps.
T_2—Kenyon Type 207 transformer.
T_3—Kenyon Type 1 transformer.
Sw_1—S.p.d.t. toggle switch.
Sw_2—S.p.s.t. switch cover for audio attenuation control.
Sw_3—S.p.s.t. toggle switch.
Sw_4, Sw_5, Sw_6, Sw_7—6-position switches (Centralab).

approximately one milliampere. Because of voltage buildup in the condenser-input filter of the high-voltage supply, two 8-μfd. 400-volt condensers are wired in series to prevent possibility of breakdown. A new type of compact condenser is now available, which helps materially in the space problem.

The 913 tube is mounted on a piece of electralloy cut to the dimensions given in Fig. 2 and bent as shown in the top-view photograph. An Amphenol socket makes it easy to shift the position of the tube so that the deflecting plates can be lined up to give really horizontal and vertical displacement. The whole mounting is fastened to the chassis with wing bolts so that removal is easy should it become necessary to replace the tube.

The five sets of terminal posts—amplifier input, audio-oscillator output, synchronizing input, and horizontal and vertical inputs to the deflecting plates—are conveniently placed in the rear of the chassis. An aperture of appropriate size is cut in the rear of the cabinet to make the posts accessible.

The use of several different colors of push-back wire and a consistent coding for the colors helps in the connection of switch leads, potentiometers, and other parts. Cabling the wires gives the job that commercial appearance. The liberal use of spaghetti, rubber grommets and bakelite mounting strips is recommended. If the parts are mounted either vertically or horizontally and the wiring made as neat as possible, the oscilloscope will be easy to service.

INSIDE THE OSCILLOSCOPE, LOOKING FROM THE REAR
The arrangement of parts is described in the text.

CONTROLS

In the order of their appearance in the panel view, the controls in the top row from left to right are:

1. Sweep amplitude control, R_{24}. This control varies the width of the pattern when, as normally used, the sweep voltage is applied to the plates giving horizontal deflection.

2. Amplifier gain control, R_1. When the amplifier is in use, the height of the pattern is controlled by the setting of this resistor.

3. Intensity control, R_{18}. This control should be adjusted for suitable pattern brilliance and need not be touched thereafter during a given set of measurements. In general, the intensity should be as low as possible since the pattern will be more clearly defined under these conditions.

4. Focusing control, R_{17}. Adjust to give uniform spot or line thickness, making the line as fine as possible. There is always some interlocking between settings for intensity and focus, so the two controls should be adjusted back and forth to give the most sharply-defined pattern.

5. Audio oscillator feedback control, R_8. This control changes the generated frequency to some extent, and also affects the purity of the output wave-shape. Once set to give the nearest possible approach to a sine wave (as judged by comparison to 60 cycles, for example) it may be left alone.

6. Synchronizing control, R_{11}. Used to lock the sweep-circuit frequency to that of the signal under observation, or to a sub-multiple of the signal frequency.

In the bottom row, the controls from left to right are as follows, continuing the numbering started above:

7. Coarse sweep-frequency adjustment, Sw_5. By selecting condensers of different capacities in the 885 relaxation-oscillator circuit, this switch changes the sweep frequency in roughly harmonic steps. The total frequency range is approximately 4 to 21,000 cycles per second. Lowest frequency will be found with the largest condenser cut in circuit, and *vice versa*.

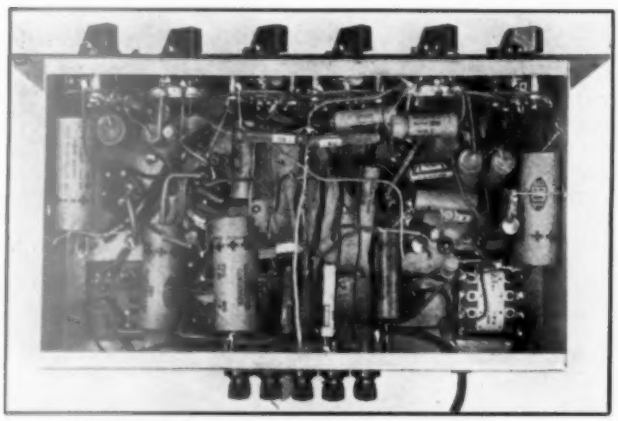
8. Fine sweep-frequency adjustment, R_{13}. For adjustment to desired frequency between the coarse steps provided by Sw_5.

9 and 10. Input switches for deflecting plates, Sw_6 and Sw_7. By means of these switches, either set of plates can be connected to (a) sweep-oscillator output, (b) either of the external binding posts marked "horizontal input" and "vertical input," (c) amplifier output, (d) off. It is therefore possible to reverse the horizontal and vertical deflections, thus shifting the pattern by 90 degrees, at an instant's notice, as well as to use either pair of plates for the sweep voltage or the voltage being scanned.

11. Audio oscillator output control, R_6. The oscillator on-off switch, Sw_2, is mounted on this control.

12. Synchronizing transformer switch, Sw_4. This control selects the transformer ratio from the several available with the particular type of transformer used. Not really essential, but may be desirable when an exceptionally large voltage is applied to the "synchronizing input" terminals. Normally, the switch is set so that the whole transformer secondary is in use.

The left-hand toggle switch between the two rows of controls is the a.c. on-off switch, Sw_3. That at the right is the amplifier output switch, Sw_1. This switch connects the output of the amplifier either to the deflecting-plate selector switches or to the primary of the synchronizing input transformer. Ordinarily it is left in the deflecting-plate position.



A BOTTOM VIEW OF THE OSCILLOSCOPE

Since all circuits are operating at audio frequency (except external input to one set of deflecting plates in r.f. measurements) no particular wiring precautions need be observed except to provide adequate insulation from the chassis.

The large number of controls gives a high degree of flexibility, not only in the measurements of external signal sources which may be made, but also in internal connections.

OPERATION

To get into operation, first set the focusing and intensity controls, R_{17} and R_{18}, at maximum and close the line switch. Sw_6 and Sw_7 should be set to the "off" position, marked "X" in Fig. 1. After the tubes heat, a luminous dot should appear in the center of the screen. The intensity and focusing controls may then be manipulated to make the dot small and sharp and of suitable brightness.

Next, connect the output of the sweep oscillator to the horizontal plates by setting Sw_7 (or Sw_6, whichever may be connected to the set of plates actually giving horizontal deflection) to the appropriate tap. The dot should change into a line extending across the screen horizontally. To change the length of the line, adjust R_{24}. If the sweep-frequency switch, Sw_5, should happen to be set at the low-frequency end of the scale, there will not be a continuous line but a slowly-moving dot. The remedy is to increase the sweep frequency.

Now apply the signal to be observed to the "vertical input" terminals and connect Sw_6 to the same terminal ("Y" in Fig. 1). If the signal amplitude is of the order of 25 to 50 volts r.m.s., a pattern of usable size should appear on the screen. To get a stationary figure, connect the signal source also to the "synchronizing input" terminals (a direct connection between the two sets of binding posts on the oscilloscope is all that is necessary) and adjust the synchronizing control, R_{11}, to lock the sweep circuit to the external frequency. Adjustment of Sw_5 will determine the number of cycles that appear on the screen; with the oscillator on the same frequency as that of the signal one cycle will appear, on harmonics only part of a cycle, and on subharmonics a number of cycles depending upon the ratio of signal frequency to oscillator frequency. For example, with the sweep oscillator on 200 cycles locked by a 1000-cycle signal under observation, five cycles will appear on the screen.

Operation of the audio oscillator is quite simple. With the constants given, the frequency will be approximately 1000 cycles per second. The frequency may be varied slightly by adjustment of R_8, although if this control is advanced too far the tube may go out of oscillation. After a tone to the liking of the operator is found this control need not be touched. Incidentally, a key in series with a headset connected to the "audio output" terminals makes a splendid code-learning set.

In checking an audio amplifier, the output of the audio oscillator should be fed through a twisted line to the input of the stage being studied. Checking the output with 'phones or with the oscilloscope permits excellent comparison. For this test it is easy to shift from the oscillator itself to the output of the stage under observation merely by flipping the deflecting plate switch.

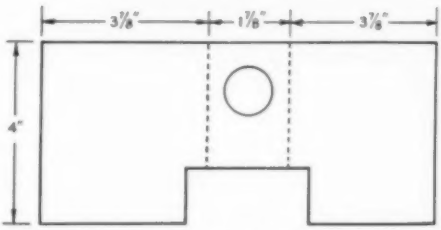


FIG. 2—DIMENSIONS OF MOUNTING FOR THE 913

A piece of sheet electralloy cut as shown above is bent to form the mounting visible in the top-view photograph.

By increasing the audio amplitude control one can see where distortion starts. If this control is calibrated in terms of volts, audio gain measurements are easily made. Distortion from grid overloading is readily apparent, the pattern flattening on the positive half-cycle and lengthening or cutting-off completely on the negative half-cycle, depending upon the grid bias.

(Continued on page 118)

The 1936 Sweepstakes

Seventh National QSO Contest Results

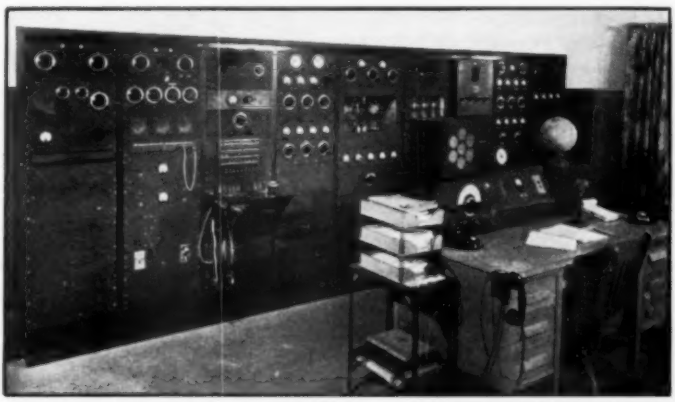
By E. L. Battey,* WILE

64,946 QSO's!! That's the total of the 860 operators reporting scores in A.R.R.L.'s Seventh All-Section Sweepstakes Contest! It was a "QSO fiesta" with plenty of contacts for all, a grand party, thoroughly enjoyed both by high and low scorers. Like each of its predecessors the seventh SS "hit the spot."

The '36 SS contest layout was changed somewhat from previous years. Rather than the old "nine-day" plan, activity took place within two 33-hour week ends, each contestant being allowed to operate any 40 hours out of the 66. A second change reduced the former "complete message exchanges" to merely an exchange of "message preambles." This speeded up the contest considerably. Each preamble contained all the essential details needed for each QSO. The "check" portion consisted of the RST report of the station worked, the doing away with the necessity of giving signal reports separate from contest exchanges. These changes in "operating time" and "exchanges" were received with widespread favor, many claiming they made the SS "better than ever." One feature that kept competition "razor sharp" was the procedure of making the preamble numbers correspond with the number of the QSO's. It was always pleasing to note that the other fellow's numbers were only up to 50, while yours had already passed the 100 mark . . . or, similarly, what a shock it was to see another operator's numbers running higher than yours—and how you dug in to cut down his advantage!! Some fun.

THE WINNERS

Certificate awards are being made to the winners in 68 of the 69 League sections. Entries were received from every section except Alaska. Separate awards were offered to the C.W. leader and the 'Phone leader in each section. 67 C.W. awards are being made. The following are winners in their respective sections: KA1US W1APU W1BBN W1BFT W1BVP W1EZ W1IED W1RY W2BMX W2FGG W2HJK W3BES W3EHW W3FMY W3FTK W4BMH/5 (now W5GEA) W4CDC W4CYC W4DTR W4ECH W4ECN W5CPB W5DGP W5DQD W5EGP W5FPD W5KC K6JPD W6FRN W6HJT W6ITY W6IZE W6JMR W6KFC W6MVK W6SN W6TT W7CRH W7DP W7EK W7ESM W8BYM W8CXR W8EMW W8GQB W8KUN W9AWP W9CFB W9ELL W9FFU W9LLW W9MGV



W6ITH—WORKED ALL SECTIONS ON TWO-WAY RADIOPHONE

D. Reginald Tibbetts, W6ITH, P.A.M./O.P.S. is the first operator to succeed in working all A.R.R.L. Sections within the duration of any contest. He worked all 69 in the two week-ends of the 1936 Sweepstakes and he worked them all on two-way 'phone! He made contacts on 6 bands, 112, 56, 28, 14, 3.9 and 1.75 Mcs. His station equipment is as follows, looking at the photo from left to right: The first rack contains ultra-high frequency equipment and remote relaying gear. The second, more ultra-high equipment on 2½ and 5 meters, together with patch panels and power supplies. The third contains a telephone switchboard for remote and local lines, bridging amplifiers, power level indicators and the frequency standard. The fourth rack contains the exciter stages and amplifier stage of the largest transmitter. Line-up: 6L6, 6L6, 100TH, p.p. 50T's; these feed the large middle rack, which contains a pair of Eimac 500T's in push-pull. This outfit runs 1000 watts on any band from 160 to 5 meters. The next rack, or sixth from the left, contains the modulators for the 500T's, four 150 T's in push-pull parallel Class A prime. The high level speech tubes which push the 150T's are below, together with power supplies. The next rack contains a high fidelity broadcast receiver with power supplies, amplifiers and miscellaneous equipment. The eighth rack contains a complete 3.9 and 1.75 Mc. 'phone, band switched and running about 100 watts to a pair of '10's push-pull, modulated by another pair in Class B. This transmitter is complete in itself with power supply. The last rack on the right is a complete 56-Mc. transmitter using a pair of 100TH's in the final, modulated by another pair in Class B. This transmitter runs 500 watts on either 28 or 56 Mc. and is crystal controlled from a 6L6, 807, 35T exciter unit. The operating table shows a Sargent Model 21 receiver, speech amplifier gain controls and modulation indicator, calibrated in percentage modulation for each transmitter. The key button unit provides for seven frequencies on 28 and 14 Mc. and four frequencies on 3.9 and 1.75 Mc. Antennas are also switched from the operating position. Many antennas are used, directional diamonds and simple half-wave matched impedance types.

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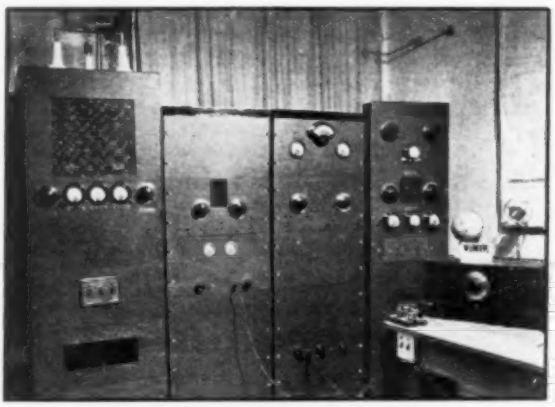
W9NUF W9RQM W9TJF W9TYF W9UBB W9VKF W9VOD VE1FB VE2DR VE3ACS VE4GE VE4OC VE4SF VE5QP. 12 'Phone awards are being made to the following: W3AWH W5BXM W5BZR W6BWG W6ITH W6IWU W6JSS W8EVF/6 W8OIZ W9ATP W9LLV W9PWU. Congratulations to all!

OUTSTANDING SCORERS

First place in the national line-up goes to Hal Pratt, W1EZ, Pownal, Vt., who worked 301 stations in 60 sections, rolling up 54,180 points in 40 hours of operating on the 3.5, 7 and 14 Mc. bands. Vic Clark, W6KFC, Phoenix, Arizona, and Jerry Mathis, W3BES, Philadelphia, Pa., fought a hard battle for second place, Vic winning out by a mere 252 points—W6KFC 51,708, W3BES 51,456. W6KFC ran 50–70 watts input with separate rigs on 3.5 and 7 Mc., '47-'46-'10 on 3.5, 59-59-'10-p.p. '10's on 7. 278 stations were worked in 62 sections. W3BES ran 1 kw. input to p.p. '52's in the final of a four stage crystal rig on 3.5, 7 and 14 Mc. He leads all operators in number of contacts—403 in 64 sections.



W6MVK, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

Winner in the San Joaquin Valley Section, T. S. Chow, W6MVK, was also ninth national high. During the contest his rig consisted of 6L6 crystal, '10 buffer, p.p. '10's final. A recent "rebuild" finds the station as pictured above. A corner of an 8-metal tube home built super is seen on the extreme right. The receiver in full view is a home built 13-metal tube super. The transmitting units (right to left): First rack—53 crystal, '10 buffer, p.p. '10's final. Second rack—Class B p.p. 100TH's; 2A3 Class A prime driver; p.p. 6C6 and single 6C6 pre amp.; p.p. 100TH's Class C r.f. stage for 28 to 3.5 Mcs. c.w. Third rack—For 1.75 Mc. 'phone: 6L6 Class A-B modulator and driver; 6L6 crystal, 6L6G buffer-doubler, 100TH buffer or final. Fourth rack—p.p. 150T's final amplifier; 2000 volt power supply. W6MVK uses break-in and "Push-to-Talk."

The highest scoring Canadian participant is C. S. Jamieson, VE4GE, Drumheller, Alberta—36,801 points, 214 stations, 58 sections. This is the first time that a VE4 has led Canada.

In a forty-hour contest any score above 40,000 is real stuff. After the "big three" we find W3EHW 48,764, W9LLW 47,415, W9RQM 47,123, W1BFT 47,094, W9FFU 45,180, W6MVK 44,103, W4CYC 43, 829, W5KC 43,725, W8BYM 43,554, W9RSO 43,200, W9TYF 41,101, W6HJT 40,508. Other commendable scores: W1TS 39,407, W8KUN 39,273, W9NUF 38,852, W4CDC 37,515, W2BMX 37,128, VE4GE 36,801, W2HJK 36,375, W5WG 35,483, W9KEH 35,028, W9ELL 34,844, W4PL 34,692, W1RY 34,427, W6ITY 34,427, W3FQZ 34,265, W9AWP 34,191, W3CHH 34,148, W8AQ 33,856, K5AC (2 oprs.) 33,708, W1AVJ 33,549, W9VKF 33,390, VE2DR 33,065, W1APU 32,661, W6SN 32,562, W1INF (Hal Bubb, opr.) 32,306, VE3ACS 31,248, VE4OC 31,164, W9RCQ 30,912, W9TWC 30,654, W8OFN 30,195, W4BOU 30,109.

ALL SECTIONS WORKED

In every Sweepstakes contest since No. 1 participants have been trying to work all 69 sections within the period of the competition. In the '36 SS one operator succeeded in accomplishing this noteworthy feat—Reg Tibbetts, W6ITH, who worked them all by two-way radiophone. Such records don't "just happen" . . . the operator makes them happen! Station W6ITH had both excellent equipment (see photo!) and an operator who knew how to use it. By using the right band at the right time, and by using *all* 'phone bands (1.7, 3.9, 14, 28, 56 and 112 Mcs.) he brought the honor to his station. Congratulations, Reg.

Bill Lippman, W6SN, worked all but two sections on 7 and 14 Mc. C.W. W8AQ worked 66 sections, W3BES 64, W1TS W9KEH 63, W6KFC W8BTI W9ELL 62, W4CDC W4CYC W6MVK W8BYM W8OFN W9RQM 61, W1EZ W6GTM W7EK W9FFU W9RSO 60.

53 operators worked 200 or more different stations. W3BES, leader in stations QSO'd (403), worked an average of 10 stations per hour. In the '35 SS he averaged 6.3 per hour and at that time it didn't seem possible to better such a performance! W3CHH with 317 stations averaged about 8 QSO's per hour and W1EZ (301 stations) worked them at nearly as rapid a rate! Others who lost no time in rolling up the contacts include W1INF (opr. Hal Bubb) and W9ELL with 281, W6KFC and W9KEH 278, W3EHW 277, W9RCQ 276, W9LLW 275, W9TYF 273, W5KC 267, W1BFT 266, W9RBN 263, W9RQM 259, W8AQ 257, W6HJT 254, W8OFN 252, W9FFU 251, W8KUN 249, W2HJK 245, W6SN and W9RSO 243, W6MVK and W8BYM 242, W4CYC 240, W2BXA and W7EK 238, VE2DR 235, W1BVP 233, K5AC (two oprs.) 226, VE3AEM 224, W2BMX, W6ITH and VE3JT 223, W9NUF 221, W3FQZ 219, W2FGG 217, W1UE and W2PY 215, VE4GE 214, W9VKF

213, W1AVJ, W1TS and W2CWE 211, W5WG 210, W9GIL 209, VE3IR, W4CDC and W4PL 207, W8FIP 204, W9TWC 203, W2DXO 201. Two hundred QSO's in a 40-hour contest represents at least 5 QSO's each hour. The QSO's must have been flying thick and fast during the SS!

RADIOPHONE PARTICIPATION

'Phone scores were submitted by only sixteen operators. Of these, twelve have already been listed as certificate winners. The highest scoring voice operator is W6ITH, 30,774 points. Ernie Thelemann, W9ATP, La Sueur, Minnesota is in second place with a score of 4278—87 stations in 38 sections worked on the 28, 14 and 3.9 Mc. bands. In third place is Richard Hyde, W9PWU, Arvada, Colorado. Using the 1.7, 3.9 and 14 Mc. bands he worked 45 stations in 23 sections, 3071 points. Other 'phone scores include W9NWW 2475 (41 stations, 22 sections), W8EVF 1548 (43 stations, 18 sections) W6lWU 866, W8OIZ 748, W5BZR 689. W8EVF was operating portable in Nevada and was the only operator to submit a score from that section.

W6KFC, SECOND HIGHEST NATIONAL SCORER

This business-like layout is the shack of Vic Clark, W6KFC, RM-ORS, Arizona certificate winner and second high in the national tally. At the right of the world globe is a '47–'46–'10 rig, which is used at about 50 watts input on 3.5 Mc. only. The rack and panel outfit uses a 59 e.c./c.c. oscillator, 59 buffer-doubler, '10 buffer and p.p. '10's final. This transmitter was used only on 7 Mc. during the SS but is designed for 14, 7, 3.5 and 1.75 Mcs. with about 70–75 watts to the final. Power supplies for both sets are on the bottom shelf of the larger unit. The receiver is an ACR-136.

CLUB WINNERS

The gavel trophy, with engraved sterling silver band, offered to the club whose members submitted the highest aggregate score, goes to the Frankford Radio Club (Philadelphia, Pa.). The scores of seven participants in this club total 109,524!! FB, Frankford! The runner-up is the Merrimack Valley Amateur Radio Association (Concord, N. H.), 96,488, followed by the Egyptian Radio Club (E. St. Louis, Ill.), 65,944; Montreal Amateur Radio Club, 57,739; Wichita (Kansas) Amateur Radio Club, 56,801; Houston (Texas) Amateur Radio Club, 56,691; Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club, Inc., 51,965; Oakland (Calif.) Radio Club, 50,884; 100 Watt Club (Modesto, Calif.), 45,987; Queen City Amateur Radio Club (Toronto), 32,308; Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club (Sask.), 31,407; Bridgeport (Conn.) Amateur Radio Association, 29,749; Richmond (Va.) Short Wave Club, 27,558; Ottawa (Ont.) Amateur Radio Transmitting Association, 21,918; Merrimack Valley Amateur Radio Club (Lowell, Mass.), 19,442; Starved Rock Radio Club (Ill.), 16,588; Framingham (Mass.) Radio Club, 9621; Connecticut Brasspounders Association, 8522; Beacon Radio Amateurs (Philadelphia, Pa.), 7871; San José (Calif.) High School Radio Club, 6617; Min.-Dak. Radio Club, 4625; The Mid-Hudson Amateur Radio Club (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.), 2676. The following amateurs receive certificate awards for making the highest score in their respective clubs: W3BES, W1BFT, W9KEH, VE2DR, W9AWP, W5BDI, W9EYH, W6TT (c.w.), W6ITH (phone), W6MVK, VE3ZE, VE4QZ, W1APA, W3FMY, VE3DA, W1BEF, W1BWJ, W1HYF, W3BGD, W6NCO, W9HEO, W2JKT. Awards are made only in clubs having three or more reporting participants. If any club finds that it actually had three participants, but no award has been made, we shall see that credit is given upon receipt of a list of the club members taking part.

W3CHH

317 stations, the second highest number of contacts in the contest (W3BES worked 403), were worked by Joe Frekot, W3CHH. He knocked them off with 600 watts input to the final, the line-up: 802–802–T55–p.p. '52's.

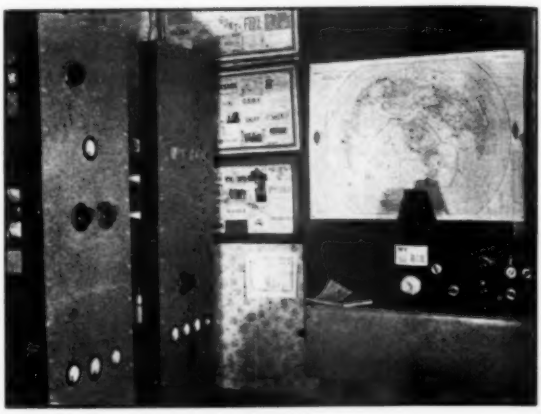
TRANSMITTING TUBES USED

The type '10 is still a mighty popular tube. In the 1933 Sweepstakes approximately 28 per cent of all contestants used a single type '10 in the final stage of their transmitters and 10 per cent used two type '10's, total; 38 per cent using type '10 tubes. Three years later, in the 1936 SS we still find approximately 32 per cent of all participants using type '10's! The following approximate percentages show the transmitting tubes in the final stages of transmitters used by operators in the 1936 Sweepstakes:

Two type '10's	16.6%
Single type '10	15.2%
Single "50 watter" ('03A, 211, 242, etc.)	11.7%
Two type '46's	6.3%
Single RK-20	5.7%
Single 801	3.1%
Two type '45's	2.5%
Two 801's	2.3%
Single 6L6	2.2%
Single '52	2.1%
Single '45	1.9%

Dozens of other type tubes and combinations were used to a lesser degree. Among the more common types following the above percentages are found single T55, single '46, two "fifty watters", two '52's, single 50T, two 6L6's,

(*Continued on page 84*)



W9RCQ

Wm. G. Baird, Jr., W9RCQ, E. St. Louis, Illinois, worked 276 stations in 56 sections, rolling up a score of 30,912. Behind the panels is an 802 oscillator, 100TH buffer-doubler and 150T final. A kilowatt is pushed in on 7 and 14 Mcs. The crystal is keyed for break-in. A rotary beam is the radiator on 14 Mc., a doublet on 7 Mc. The receiver is an NC101X, an SW3 being available for portable and standby use.

SCORES

Seventh All-Section Sweepstakes Contest, 1936

(Scores are grouped by Divisions and Sections. . . . The operator of the station first-listed in each Section is winner for that Section unless otherwise indicated. . . . Asterisks denote stations not entered in contest, reporting to assure that stations they worked get credit. . . . The number of sections and number of different stations worked by each station are given following the score. . . . Likewise the "power factor" used in computing points in each score is indicated by the letter A or B. . . . A indicates power up to and including 100 watts (multiplier of 1.5), B indicates over 100 watts (multiplier of 1). . . . The total operating time to the nearest hour is given for each station and is the last figure following the score. . . . Example of listings: W3BES 51456–64–403–B–40, or, Final Score 51456, number of sections 64, number of stations 403, power factor of 1, total operating time 40 hours. . . .)

ATLANTIC DIVISION		W3KT	11086–46–121–B–27
		W3FLY	11016–34–112–A–36
E. Pennsylvania		W8FKO	10080–45–114–B–21
W3BES	51456–64–403–B–40[1]	W3AKB	6408–24– 89–A–19
W3CHH	34148–54–317–B–40	W8CVS	6293–31–104–B–23
W3DPU	28959–49–198–A–37	W8OML	6020–35– 88–B–20
W8OKC	25650–50–174–A–40	W3AOA	6000–30–100–B–16
W3ADE	20700–46–150–A–34	W3GBD	5999–31– 66–A–14
W8FDA	16821–42–134–A–34	W3FVC	5247–22– 81–A–18
W3FXZ	14874–37–134–A–36	W3FKJ	5166–21– 82–A–11
W3DGC	13872–34–136–A–37	W3FTQ	4992–26– 64–A–16
W3EEW	12276–33–125–A–16	W3GDI	4944–32– 52–A–21
W3FQJ	4686–22– 72–A–24	W3DRD	931–19– 25–B–12
W3FYW	3645–30– 42–A–18	W3EKE	390–10– 13–A– 5
W3GJY	3432–26– 45–A–13	W3CYO*	40– 4– 5– – –
W3GHM	3192–19– 56–A–34		
W3FXG	2343–22– 36–A–40	*So. New Jersey*	
W3DYL	1260–15– 28–A– 9	W3FTK	25380–45–188–A–40
W3ANZ	1240–20– 31–B– 8	W3EXB	16032–48–167–B–35
W3CJI	1152–12– 32–A– 5	W3CBR	15962–46–175–B–32
W3FQA	1036–14– 38–B– –	W3BDL	14526–38–127–A–40
W3EHZ	924–14– 22–A– 7	W3EYT	12393–51–122–B–34
W3MG	742–14– 27–B– 5	W3FBM	5451–23– 79–A–21
W3CNP	612–12– 17–A– 5	W3DQO	3276–26– 63–B–12
W3DDX*	374–11– 17– –	W3CJE	1080–18– 30– – –
W3EWJ	360–10– 12–A– 3	W3DNU	558–12– 16–A– 5
W3ECG*	128– 8– 8– – –	W3AWH	243– 9– 9–A– 5
W3FOW*	75– 5– 5–A– –	W3FDF	90– 5– 6–A– 1[9]
W3CXU	48– 5– 4–B– 2	Phone	
W3GES*	48– 4– 4–A– –	W3AWH	3– 1– 2–A– –
Md.-Del.-D.C.		*Western New York*	
W3EHW	48764–59–277–A–40	W8EMW	20731–51–137–A–38
W3FQZ	34265–53–219–A–39	W8NWH	16943–45–127–A–34
W3EUJ	20196–51–132–A–32	W8MFB	16416–38–144–A–30
W3FPQ	15120–45–172–B–38	W8EWT	13878–36–129–A–37
W3GFF	9324–42– 75–A–28	W8QIV	13498–44–102–A–38
W3FYS	7455–35– 71–A–34	W8CJJ	13392–54–124–B–31
W3FNI	6622–27– 84–A–21	W8AQE	11760–35–113–A–38
W3FQE	6417–31– 69–A–37	W8PLR	11544–37–110–A–35
W3FSP	5135–21– 82–A–24	W8LDA	7904–38–105–B–23
W3FQB	4617–27– 58–A–13	W8PCU	7781–39– 68–A–29
W3FHT	3312–24– 46–A–12	W8MKA	7712–31– 84–A–28
W3EIL	3051–27– 58–B–17[3]	W8PUM	6240–20–119–A–25
W3DQU	2160–12– 60–A–21	W8LGV	6075–27– 75–A–29
W3FNK	2016–21– 33–A–13	W8FYH	5440–32– 85–B–22
W3GHB	1260–14– 30–A–17	W8NNP	4838–25– 67–A–17

(*Continued on page 88*)

[1] Score of opr. Jerry; combined score of two oprs. 52736, 413 contacts. [2] Score of opr. CRM; opr. EHM 2450; combined score 7596. 108 stations, 37 sections. [3] Two oprs.—W3FDF, W3AVJ. [4] Two oprs.—W8NWY, W8IYI. [5] Both power factors; high power: 416, low: 5022. [6] D.T.R.I. Radio Club; opr. W7EMA. [7] Mich. Tech Radio Club; opr. W3CWE. [8] State College Radio Club (Mich.); two oprs.—Don Spoor, Jay Jennings. [9] Score reduced from 19278 for over 40 hours operation; two oprs.—W8JHM, W8DQC. [10] Both power factors: high power: 13392, low: 3738. [11] Both power factors; high power: 1496, low: 12812. [12] Both power factors; high power: 3360, low: 918. [13] Both power factors; high power: 5148, low: 468. [14] Portable at Greenwood, Miss. [15] Portable at Troy, N. Y.; opr. W2GTL 2016: W3CXX 1104; combined score 4620. [16] Score of opr. W9TIJ; W9SQU 2208; combined score 12000. [17] Two oprs.—W9NVF, W9HES; only one contact by W9HES. [18] The Connecticut award goes to W1IED since HQs staff members (TS, INF, UE, JPE) are not eligible for prizes. [18–19] Hal Bubb, W1JTD, operating. [20] Both power factors; high power: 8106, low: 5715. [21] Score of opr. W1ILA; W1GKM 1152; combined score 8249 (Trinity College Radio Club). [22] Phillips Academy Radio Club; opr. W1EFM. [23] W1FCZ operating. [24] Score reduced from 7474 for over 40 hours operation. [25] Both power factors; high power: 1386, low: 75. [26] The Associated Radio Amateurs of Southern New England, Inc.; five oprs.—W1CPV 2120, W1BOY 549, W1AOP 392, W1DIT 21, W1EJ9; combined score 9594. [27] Four oprs.—W7FOU, W7BKH, W6MQT, W8LVV. [28] Both power factors; high power: 18073, low: 18. [29] Portable at Las Vegas, Nevada. [30] Both power factors; high power: 854, low: 12. [31] Both power factors; high power: 9030, low: 363. [32] W6DLR operating. [33] No award has been made in the Ga.-S.C.-etc. Section pending receipt of information on individual operator's scores at K5AC; two oprs. (W7CKY and W9CYU) made the score listed. [34] Portable at Pampa, Texas. [35] Oklahoma A. & M. College; ten oprs.—W5AND, 5FLE, 5EHQ, 5FEV, 5FRZ, 5EGR, Don Enright, 5FSL, 5EGA, 5CRW. [36] Both power factors; high power: 972, low: 1740. [37] W5CLS operating. [38] Portable at Austin, Texas. [39] Texas A. & M. College Radio Club; W5EMS operating. [40] Two oprs.—George and Bob Long

A Medium-Power Transmitter Especially Designed For 28 Mc.

By Edwin A. Ruth, 3rd,* W2GYL

WITH the rapidly increasing popularity of the 28-Mc. band there has come a desire, if not an actual need, among those who have been active on the 3.5- and 14-Mc. bands to get going on "ten." Some of the phenomenal results that have been accomplished in the past few months, coupled with the continued crowding of the lower-frequency bands, have resulted in an attempt to put a great many of the higher powered rigs on ten meters. Not a little bit of trouble has resulted from this activity and, in a great many cases, transmitters that were perfectly satisfactory on the other bands have been found woefully inefficient and in some instances actually inoperative on the ten-meter band.

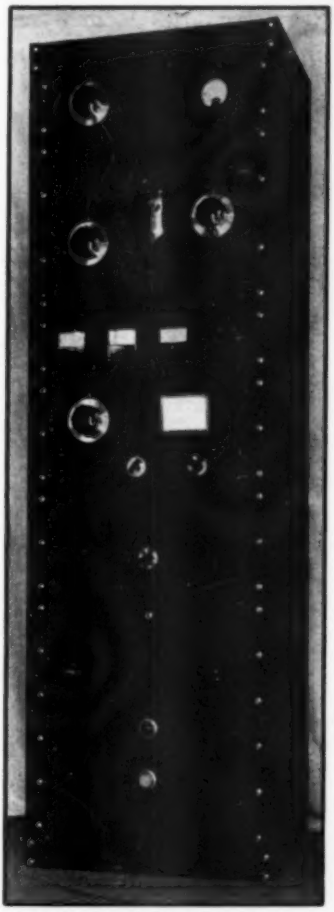
With these ideas in mind and a certain amount of experience, gleaned from the construction of other medium-powered transmitters that have been functioning very successfully on the 28-Mc. band, it was decided that our own transmitter should have very much more of a commercial appearance than is generally found in ham radio. We decided to start from scratch and provide ourselves with a rig that would run at approximately 300 watts input and in which every stage would be operating below its full power capacity.

SELECTION OF TUBES

It is not generally understood in amateur engineering circles that running tubes to their highest efficiency is productive of a great many serious effects, not the least of which is the excessive generation of harmonics. This point has been very well stressed in W1EAO's article in the February issue of *QST*. While pushing tubes to their limit may result in more gross watts per dollar, it has the serious advantage of creating a great deal of interference at distant receiving stations in the form of harmonics.

The selection of tubes for the speech amplifier portion of the circuit is more a matter of convenience and quality than consideration for the amount of power developed. All these tubes are being operated well within their rated capabilities. A look at the diagram will indicate that the speech amplifier is of a strictly conventional variety.

Any number of tubes suggested themselves for use as modulators but the convenience provided by the zero grid bias feature of the RK31, coupled with past experience in using these tubes to provide modulation for transmitters running at very much greater input than the 300 watts for which the present unit was designed, led to their selection. In one instance a pair of RK31's, operating in Class B at the rated voltage of 1250, provided enough power to modulate 500 watts input to 140%.



ALTHOUGH DESIGNED WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EFFICIENT OPERATION ON 28 MC. THIS TRANSMITTER IS ALSO ADAPTABLE TO THE LOWER FREQUENCY BANDS

In order to make the construction of the r.f. portion of the transmitter as simple as possible, a plug-in coil band-changing arrangement was worked out which would not introduce undue complications and would, as well, hold the number of neutralized stages to a minimum. The tube line-up ultimately chosen comprises a 6C5 as a straight triode crystal oscillator, a 6L6 as a frequency multiplier, and a pair of 807's as a push-pull buffer stage exciting the 250TH in the final stage.

An attempt to put several medium-powered transmitters on 28 Mc. had indicated that the greatest difficulty was to provide sufficient excitation for the proper operation of the final stage. Therefore, the selection of tubes for this transmitter was made with this idea fully in mind and the final result indicates that the excitation on 28 Mc. is very much more than is

*28 Fairview Blvd., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

actually required. A direct indication of this abundance of excitation is found in the fact that the Class-C stage, in normal operation at 300 watts input, is operating at four times cut-off bias and the measured rectified grid current is 60 ma.

Reference to the rear view shows that the usual step-ladder construction has been avoided. There are two important reasons for this change. One is that the assembly results in the elimination of long filament leads. No filament lead in this

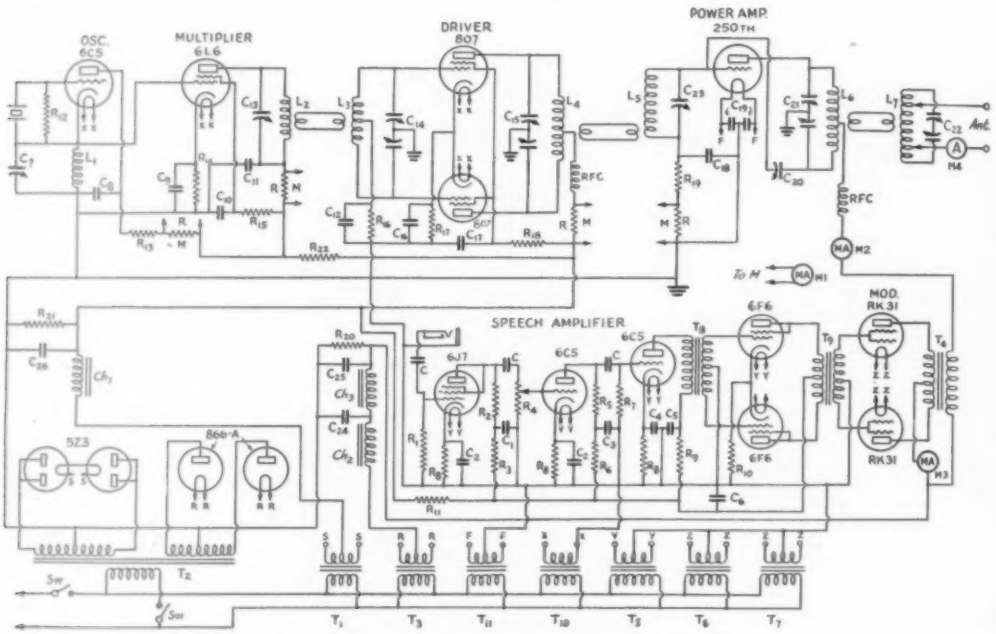


FIG. 1—THE COMPLETE TRANSMITTER CIRCUIT

L1 to L7—See coil table
C—0.1-μfd. 400-volt tubular
C1, C3—0.1-μfd. 400-volt tubular
C2, C4—5-μfd; 25-volt electrolytic
C5—0.25-μfd. 400-volt tubular
C6—8-μfd. 400-volt electrolytic
C7, C13—100-μμfd. midget variable (National UM-100)
C8—0.004-μfd. mica
C9, C10, C11, C12, C16—0.01-μfd. 500-volt tubular
C14—Double-section variable, 0.018-inch air gap, 100-μμfd. per section (National STHD-100)
C15—Double-section variable, 0.026-inch air gap, 100-μμfd. per section (National TMS-100D)
C17, C19—0.004-μfd. 1000-volt mica
C18—0.002-μfd. 1000-volt mica
C20—10-μμfd. neutralizing condenser (National NC 800)
C21, C22—Double-section variable, 0.077-inch air gap, 100 μμfd. per section (National TMC-100D)
C23—50 μμfd. variable, 0.065-inch air gap (National TMSA-50)
C24—2-μfd. 1500-volt filter condenser
C25—4-μfd. 1500-volt filter condenser
C26—8-μfd. 600-volt filter condenser
RFC—1-mh. 600-ma. r.f. choke (National R-154U)
M1—0-200 d.c. milliammeter
M2—0-500 d.c. milliammeter
M3—0-250 d.c. milliammeter
M4—0-2 ampere r.f. meter
R1—5-meg. ½-watt resistor
R2—0.25-meg. ½-watt
R3, R6—25,000-ohm ½-watt
R4—250,000-ohm volume control
R5—50,000-ohm ½-watt
R7—100,000-ohm ½-watt
R8—2500-ohm ½-watt
R9—10,000-ohm 1-watt
R10—750-ohm 10-watt
R11—5000-ohm 50-watt
R12—75,000-ohm 1-watt
R13—20,000-ohm 1-watt
R14—5000-ohm 10-watt
R15, R16—20,000-ohm 10-watt
R17—200-ohm 10-watt
R18—10,000-ohm 10-watt
R19—5000-ohm 25-watt
R20, R21—50,000-ohm 100-watt
R22—2500-ohm 10-watt
R—20-ohm 10-watt (milliammeter shunts)
T1—10-volt 4-amp. filament transformer (Kenyon T-365)
T2—Double secondary plate transformer, 1460-volt 500-ma. and 630-volt 200-ma. (Kenyon T-660)
T3—2.5-volt 10-amp. filament transformer (Kenyon T-360)
T4—Class-B output transformer (Kenyon T-460)
T5, T10—6.3-volt 3-amp. filament transformer (Kenyon T-351)
T6, T7—7.5-volt 4-amp. filament transformers (Kenyon T353)
T8—Push-pull input transformer, ratio 1:2 (Kenyon T-58)
T9—Class-B input transformer (Kenyon T-258)
T11—5.25-volt 12-amp. filament transformer (Kenyon T-357)
Ch1—14-henry 250-ma. filter choke (Kenyon T-164)
Ch2—6-21-henry 500-60-ma. swinging choke (Kenyon T-521)
Ch3—12-henry 500-ma. filter choke (Kenyon T-177)

MECHANICAL LAYOUT

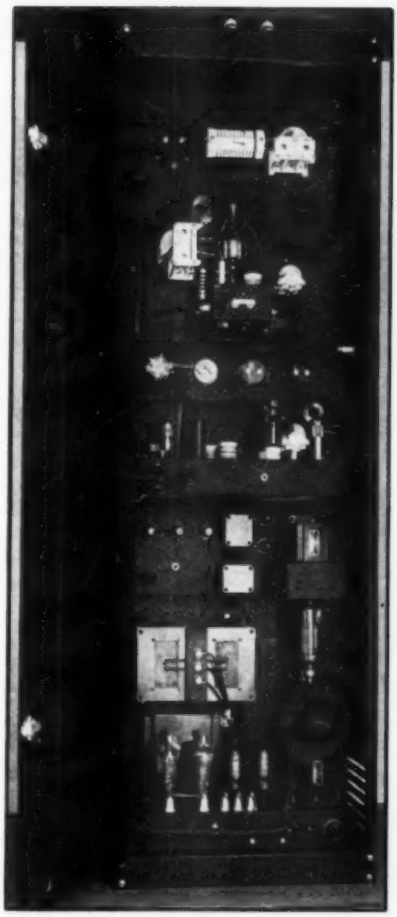
The pictures of the front and rear of the transmitter will give the experienced constructor a great deal more constructional information than we could possibly get into words. One of the significant features of the front panel design is that the controls have been placed where efficiency dictates, rather than "dials in line."

transmitter is longer than three inches. The filaments for the RK30's are supplied by two individual filament transformers located directly above their sockets. The second important result of avoiding step-ladder construction is to provide a "chimney effect" for the whole transmitter so that the heat generated by the tubes rises toward the top of the case and draws in cool air through

the louvres down near the floor. A distinct departure from usual construction is the inversion of the modulator tubes, which has the effect of putting the tubes themselves in plenty of free space along with a material shortening of the leads.

While it is not apparent from the picture, all of the leads in the final plate tank circuit are provided with heavy terminals which are held in place by bolts and lock washers. This has been found desirable to eliminate the overheating and the melting of soldered connections resulting from the high circulating currents in this circuit. The plate connector, at the top of the tube, has been provided with a large bronze cap which is used to dissipate the heat which develops at that point.

It will be seen that all of the wiring used to couple the various units has been cabled but the photograph does not show that the risers from the power supply chassis up to the various other elements in the transmitter are housed in steel conduit, provided with suitable "L" and "T" connectors at the points of branching off to the various components.



REAR VIEW OF THE TRANSMITTER

The primary electrical circuits are so arranged that it is impossible to open the rear door of the transmitter without removing the main power plug from its socket. The high voltage stages are wired with Lynch "Giant-Killer" cable.

By the use of suitable sockets and plug-in terminals each separate unit in the transmitter can be removed from the rack with a minimum of effort. As the direct result of this type of construction it is possible to take all of the separate units from the shop, assemble them in the shack and have the transmitter on the air within fifteen minutes.

IN GENERAL

Crystal oscillators, in general, have been the pet peeve of a great many radio designers and authors. We doubt that the arguments for and against particular types will ever be settled to everybody's satisfaction. In our case, we have been concerned only with providing ourselves with a crystal oscillator circuit that will accomplish a predetermined result. The circuit that we have chosen functions in an entirely satisfactory fashion electrically, and it has recommended itself to us mechanically for the reason that it requires a minimum number of parts. We make no claim for its being the best type of oscillator circuit but it accomplishes what we want.

(Continued on page 50)

COIL DATA

	L_1	L_2	L_3	L_4	L_5	L_6	L_7
28 Mc.	10 t. No. 18 close wound	4 t. No. 18 Length ½". Link 1 turn at cold end	Split winding 2 t. ea. side c.t. 2 t. link wound in center. Total length winding and link 1"	8 t. No. 14 1¼" dia. link 2 t. in center. Winding length 2"	4 t. No. 18 Link 2 t. at cold end winding length ½"	8 t. No. 12 1½" dia., length 2½"	11 t. No. 12 on National XR10A form, full length of form
14 Mc.	Same as above	7 t. No. 18 length ½". Link 1 t., cold end	Same as above except 4 t. each side center tap	10 t. No. 18 on National XR13 form. Length 2½". Link 2 t. inside center coil form	7 t. No. 18 length ½" link 2 t., cold end	10 t. No. 12 on National XR10A form, full length of form	Same as above

All wire used is enamel covered.

Long-Wire Directive Antennas

Design Methods for "V"'s and Rhombics

By Robert C. Graham,* W8LUQ

THE more common type of directive array in amateur operation involves a multiplicity of reflectors, directors, phasing elements, radiators, etc., so arranged as to obtain the utmost power gain in a given direction. For obvious reasons these arrays are almost entirely confined to frequencies of 7 Mc. and higher. Moreover, such systems are rarely designed to permit multiband operation and yet maintain the original directivity pattern with reasonable power gain.

THE LONG SINGLE WIRE

The simplest solution to this problem is a long horizontal single-wire antenna that may be harmonically operated. For this case, however,

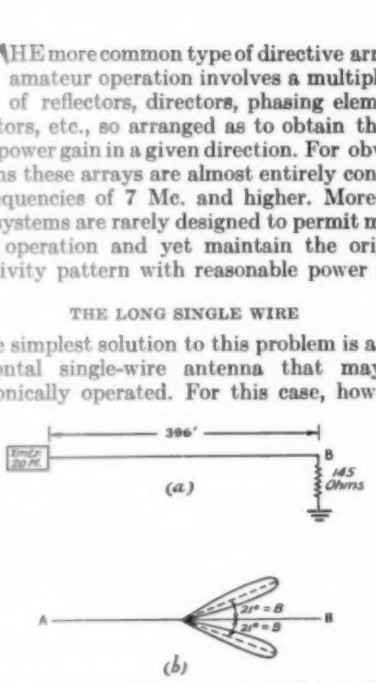


FIG. 1—(A) SIMPLE FORM OF DIRECTIVE ANTENNA, USING A LONG WIRE TERMINATED IN ITS CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE; (B) FREE-SPACE DIRECTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC (MAIN LOBE ONLY) OF THE ANTENNA AT (A)

there still remain the shortcomings of a slight shift in directivity with frequency change, together with a power gain that is not all that might be obtained by other methods. For example, let us assume a wire 6 wavelengths long for 20 meters (396 ft.). To further simplify the explanation let us terminate the far end of this antenna in its characteristic impedance such as a 145-ohm non-inductive resistor (Fig. 1-A). This gives us a non-resonant type radiator and effectively reduces the rear radiation, resulting in a pattern similar to Fig. 1-B. (This diagram represents the theoretical free-space characteristic of the major lobes only.) The resulting directivity and power gain for harmonic operation of this antenna is then in accordance with the table in second column.

THE INVERTED "V"

In 1930 Bell Laboratory experimenters [1] found that by a suitable arrangement of tilting one of these long wires an additional increase in directivity and power gain was obtained (Fig. 2-A). By proper control of the length (L) and tilt angle (ϕ) an optimum relationship between these quantities was found to exist (Fig. 2-B) that gave maximum directivity and power gain. This arrangement is vertically polarized and possesses the advantage that only one mast, or supporting structure, is required.

	Angle β (Directivity)	*Power Gain (over ½ wave Hertz)*
80 meters	46.5°	1.25
40 meters	30.5°	1.70
20 meters	21.0°	3.10
10 meters	15.0°	7.20

THE HORIZONTAL "V"

In the same year RCA investigators [2] found that a greater power gain was obtainable along the bisector line of the acute angle made by two tilted wires than along the line perpendicular to the bisector as in the method just described, and that good results were obtained when this system was installed in a horizontal plane (horizontal polarization). This arrangement forms the basis for the well-known horizontal "V" (or "Vee" as it is sometimes called). This radiator (Fig. 3-A) when several wavelengths long may be harmonically operated without any appreciable directivity shift and with much greater power gains than can be obtained with the single wire. Moreover, the resulting power gain is greater than can be

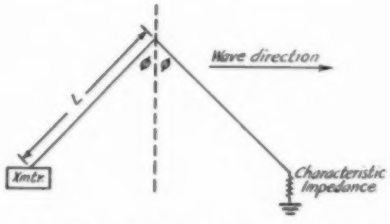


FIG. 2-A—TILTED-WIRE ANTENNA OR "INVERTED V"

produced by the usual reflector-director methods involving 2 or 3 elements.

The open-ended "V" as shown is bi-directional —that is, its major directive pattern is to the front and rear along the bisecting axis. Tilting the whole horizontal plane of the "V" will tend to

* Engineer, General Cable Corp., Rome, N. Y.

increase the low-angle radiation off the low end and decrease it off the high end.

Fig. 3-B shows the dimensions that should be followed for an optimum design to obtain maximum power gain for different-sized "V" antennas. The longer-type systems give good performance on multi-band operation. Angle α is approximately equal to twice the angle of maximum radiation for a single wire equal in length to one side of the "V".

The "V" can be made unidirectional through eliminating the rear pattern by either of the following two methods:

(1) The use of another "V" ¼ wave to the rear to act as a reflector.

(2) The termination of the far end of each leg in its characteristic impedance (Fig. 3-C).

The first method is quite cumbersome for amateur practice and restricts correct operation to a single frequency band.

The second method is preferable because the system becomes non-resonant (no standing waves) and is therefore more readily adaptable to multi-band use. However, a serious drawback to this method is the fact that varying ground resistance causes a variation in the terminating resistance. This condition causes reflected losses that may become severe and thereby change the entire action of the system—particularly with harmonic operation.

Should unidirectional properties be the paramount desire it is recommended that an alternate

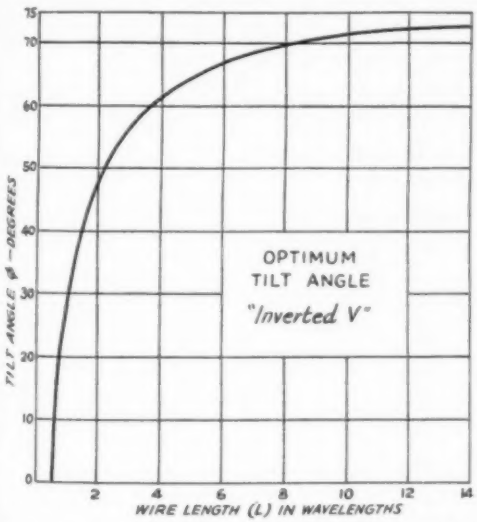


FIG. 2-B—OPTIMUM TILT ANGLE VERSUS WIRE LENGTH (ONE LEG) FOR THE INVERTED "V" ANTENNA

system be used. This brings us to the arrangement of two "V"s placed end-to-end, the system being terminated in its characteristic impedance; in other words, the terminated rhombic.

THE RHOMBIC ANTENNA

The "Rolls-Royce" of unidirectional antenna systems, either for transmitting or receiving, is the *terminated* rhombic, or diamond as it is some-

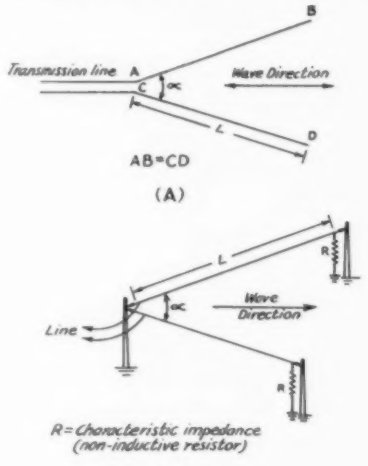


FIG. 3—(A) THE "V" ANTENNA; (C) "V" ANTENNA TERMINATED TO ABSORB BACK RADIATION AND THUS PRODUCE A UNIDIRECTIONAL PATTERN

times called. The *unterminated* rhombic, which is bidirectional and resonant, will be described later. For the present discussion all reference to the rhombic is in its terminated form. This discussion will also pertain to a rhombic installed in a horizontal plane above ground so as to provide horizontal polarization. (*Note:* This system also may be constructed in the vertical plane to obtain vertical polarization, which might be of some practical advantage in ultra-high frequency applications.)

It has only been in the past few years that the amateur has made any really practical use of the rhombic [3] and in nearly every case the increase in radiating performance has more than justified the installation. The system was perfected by the Bell Laboratories in the latter part of 1930 chiefly as an improved receiving antenna, and has been in more or less continual use by commercial interests for high-frequency transoceanic service since that time. The rhombic is a direct descendant of the previously-described *inverted* "V" and represents a radical improvement over that system in operation and performance.

The advantages of the rhombic are so numerous that we can conservatively summarize the matter by saying that it is among the best of all known directive systems—that is, by proper design, greater power gain and directivity may be realized for the rhombic than any other ordinary single or multi-wire radiator. The installation is not complicated—certainly a great deal simpler

than the "curtain" arrays. By no means the least of its features (probably a major advantage with the amateur) is an inherently broad frequency characteristic.

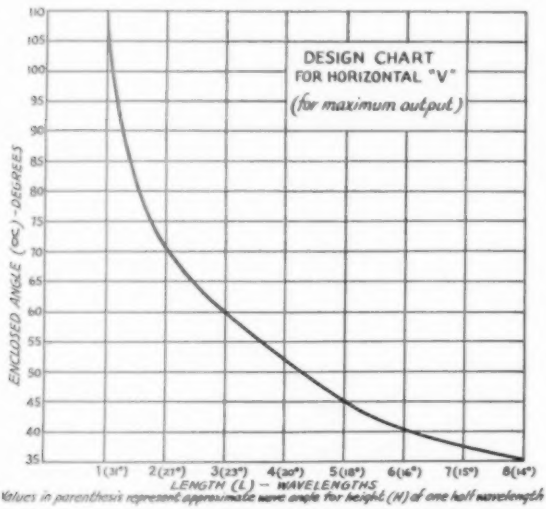


FIG. 3-B—DESIGN CHART FOR HORIZONTAL "V" ANTENNAS

Enclosed angle between wires versus length of sides.

Excellent efficiency is obtained over a 2 to 1 frequency range, and on some of the larger systems a 4 to 1 range may be obtained with fair performance. On this basis it is advisable from the standpoint of multi-band operation to design the rhombic for a fundamental of 20 meters, which will then permit operation on 10 and 40 meters and in some cases satisfactory performance over the entire group of amateur bands.

RHOMBIC DESIGN

Most of the design data thus far given in various amateur publications have been rather vague and, in some cases, a trifle misleading.

As a remedy for this situation it is intended to offer design information in as "digestible" manner as possible. The general theory of the rhombic [4] will be omitted, but in so doing please do not get the idea that it is just another one of those lucky hit-or-miss systems that "just happened" to work. Some good sound engineering and mathematical principles are involved in the development of the rhombic for which the actual measured results bear out the calculated "theoretical" results to a startlingly close agreement.

First of all, in deciding on a "good location" for the rhombic it is advisable to select as flat a section of terrain as possible, because any tilt in the horizontal plane of the rhombic will lead to distorted effects upon the wave angle. If the ground is sloping it is good practice to construct the rhombic so that its whole horizontal plane is also sloping parallel to the ground. Of course, any inconsequential short sloping sections of the earth may be neglected for all practical purposes.

Next, the rhombic dimensions are worked out from a given set of conditions for which *there exists a single optimum design for maximum output.*

To obtain maximum output for an "ideal" condition the only given design factor is the wave angle (or angle of radiation) from which is determined optimum height, length, and angle of tilt (Fig. 4).

This so-called "ideal" design may be classified into either of two alternative arrangements:

(1) *The Maximum Output Method*, in which the greatest possible amplitude for the wave angle is obtained but *not* with its maximum radius at the line indicating the given wave direction of the directive pattern (Fig. 5-A).

(2) *The Alignment Method*, in which the major lobe of the directive pattern is symmetrical with the wave angle (Fig. 5-B).

The former permits the greatest possible output whereas the latter, at only a slight sacrifice in output, has the features of a better signal-to-noise ratio for reception purposes together with the requirement of less overall space for the installation.

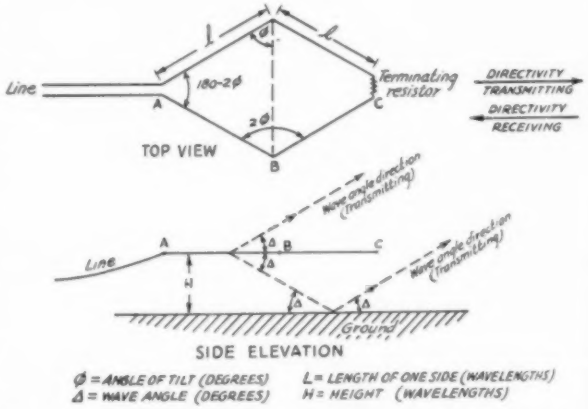


FIG. 4—THE HORIZONTAL RHOMBIC OR DIAMOND ANTENNA, TERMINATED

The design procedure for either condition is shown in Fig. 6, together with several examples of how this chart may be applied. Wave angles from 10° to 30° are shown in the design charts since it is considered that this is the most useful range

for practical use. Something in the range of 12° to 25° is probably the best to strive for to obtain overall DX performance. Higher frequency-band operation of a rhombic produces a lower wave angle than the fundamental frequency-band, and vice-versa for lower frequency-band application. The chart shown in Fig. 6 is computed from the following formulas:

(1) $H = \dfrac{\lambda}{4 \sin \Delta}$

(2) $\sin \phi = \cos \Delta$

(3) $l = \dfrac{\lambda}{2 \sin^2 \Delta}$

(for maximum output method)

(4) $l = \dfrac{.371\,\lambda}{\sin^2 \Delta}$

(for alignment method)

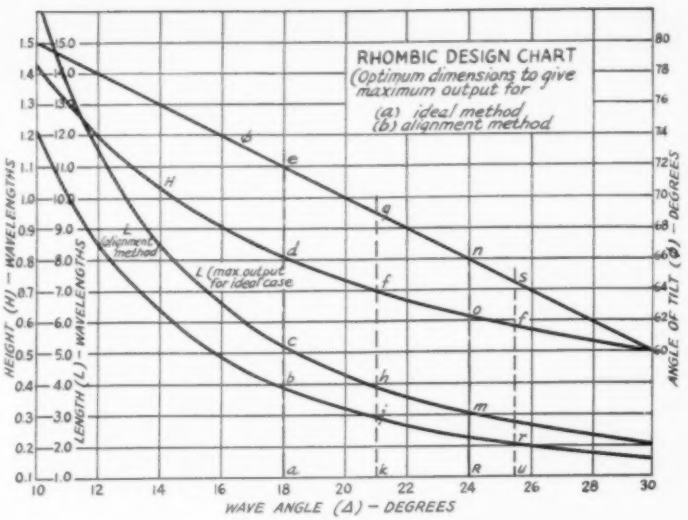


FIG. 6—RHOMBIC ANTENNA DESIGN CHART

The use of the Chart is illustrated by the following examples:

(1) *Given: Desired wave angle (Δ) = 18°.*
To Find: H, L, Φ.
Method:
Draw vertical line thru point "a" (18° wave angle-abscissa).
Read intersection of this line on each curve on its corresponding scale.
e = angle of tilt (Φ).
d = height (H).
c = length (L) for ideal case.
b = length (L) for alignment case.
Result:
Φ = 72°.
H = .81 wavelengths.
L (ideal) = 5.25 wavelengths
L (alignment) = 3.87 wavelengths } *either may be used (see text).*

(2) *Given: Available and effective height (H) = .7 wavelengths.*
To Find: H, L, Φ, Δ.
Method:
Draw vertical line thru point "f" (.7 wavelengths on curve H).
Read intersection of this line on each curve on its corresponding scale.
g = angle of tilt (Φ).
h = length (L) for ideal case.
j = length (L) for alignment case.
k = wave angle (Δ).
Result:
Φ = 69°.
L (ideal) = 3.9 wavelengths
L (alignment) = 2.9 wavelengths } *either may be used (see text).*
Δ = 21°.

(3) *Given: Length for 1 side (ideal case) L = 3.0 wavelengths.*
To Find: H, Φ, Δ.
Method:
Draw vertical line thru point "m" (3.0 wavelengths on curve L— ideal case).
Read intersection of this line on each curve on its corresponding scale.
n = angle of tilt (Φ).
o = height (H).
p = wave angle (Δ).
Result:
Φ = 66°.
H = .618 wavelengths.
Δ = 24°.

(4) *Given: Length for 1 side (alignment method) L = 2.0 wavelengths.*
To Find: H, Φ, Δ.
Method:
Draw vertical line thru point "r" (2.0 wavelengths on curve L—alignment case).
Read intersection of this line on each curve on its corresponding scale.
s = angle of tilt (Φ).
t = height (H).
u = wave angle (Δ).
Result:
Φ = 64.5°.
H = .581 wavelengths.
Δ = 25.5°.

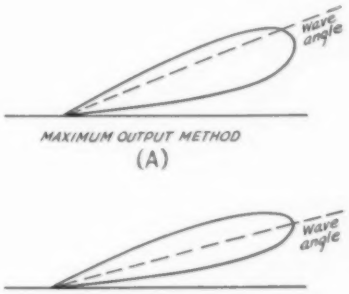


FIG. 5—TYPICAL VERTICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE RHOMBIC

Antenna Obtained by the Maximum Output Method (A), and the Alignment Method (B).

where λ = wavelengths
Δ = wave angle (degrees)
ϕ = angle of tilt (degrees)
l = length of one leg (wavelengths)
H = effective height (wavelengths)

In the event that the situation arises wherein it is impossible to meet these design requirements for some reason or other (i.e., lack of longitudinal space, height, etc.) there are, fortunately, two *compromise* design methods that allow operation at only a slight gain reduction over the "ideal" cases just described.

The first compromise method is based on an original given premise of length and height from which is determined the proper angle of tilt and corresponding wave angle

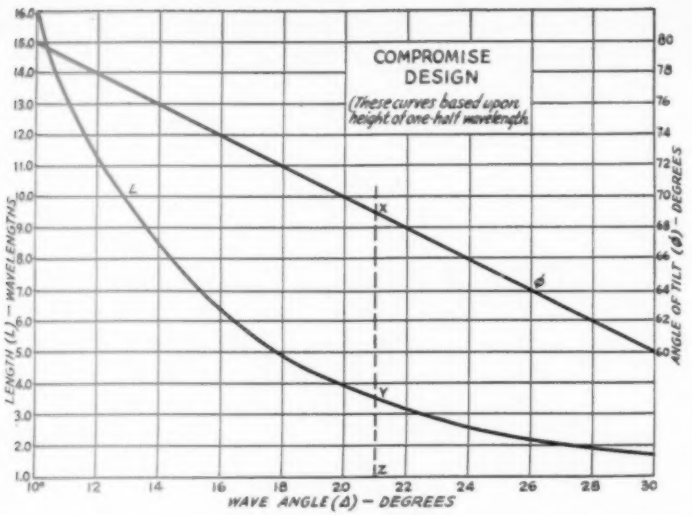


FIG. 7—COMPROMISE METHOD DESIGN CHART FOR RHOMBIC ANTENNAS WITH FIXED HEIGHT (ONE-HALF WAVELENGTH)

The following example illustrates the use of the Chart:

Given: Height = ½ wavelength.
Available length of one leg = 3.5 wavelengths.
To Find:
Angle of Tilt (Φ).
Wave Angle (Δ).
Method:
Place straight edge on curve "L" at 3.5 wavelengths (point y) and draw line XYZ. Read angle Φ from intersection at point X (right hand ordinate) and angle Δ at point Z (intersection of abscissa).
Result:
H = ½ wavelength, L = 3.5 wavelengths } given.
Tilt angle Φ = 69 degrees, Wave angle Δ = 21 degrees } from curves.

for maximum output. Fig. 7 illustrates the procedure to be followed for this set of conditions. This chart is based upon an effective height of ½ wavelength, which represents a practical value for most amateurs to deal with. For any different height other than the one shown the curve may be plotted from the expression:

$$\frac{H}{\tan\left(\frac{2\pi H}{\lambda}\sin\Delta\right)} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\sin\Delta} - \frac{l\sin\Delta}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi l}{\lambda}\sin^2\Delta\right)}}{}$$

(Note: the solution of this equation for l in terms of wavelength (λ) may be obtained by the trial and error method.)

The second compromise design method is based upon a premise of a given length (somewhat reduced over the ideal case) and wave angle to determine the remaining optimum dimensions for best operation. Fig. 8 represents the design chart and method to be followed for this condition. Curves for values of length of 2, 3 and 4 wavelengths are shown, and additional curves for any length may be similarly plotted from the relationship:

(Continued on page 72)

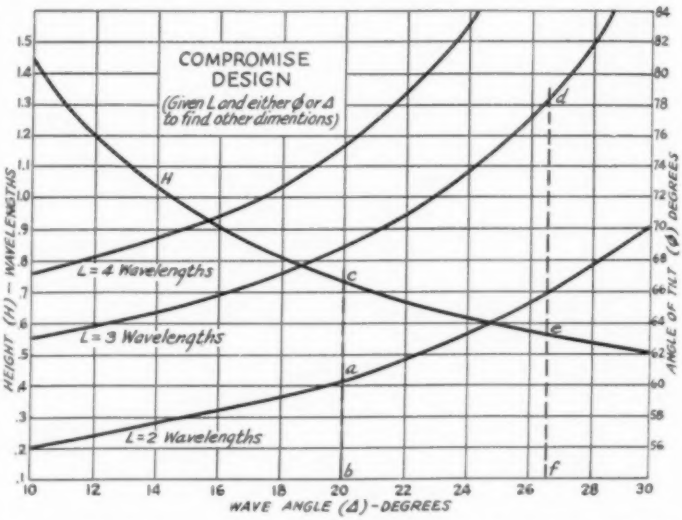


FIG. 8—COMPROMISE METHOD DESIGN CHART FOR VARIOUS LEG LENGTHS AND WAVE ANGLES

The following examples illustrate the use of the Chart:

(1) *Given:* Length (L) = 2 wavelengths.
Desired wave angle (Δ) = 20°.
To Find: H, Φ.
Method:
Draw vertical line thru point "a" (L = 2 wavelengths) and point "b" on abscissa (Δ = 20°). Read angle of tilt (Φ) for point "a" and height (H) from intersection of line ab at point "c" on curve H.
Result:
Φ = 60.5°.
H = .73 wavelengths.

(2) *Given:*
Length (L) = 3 wavelengths.
Angle of tilt (Φ) = 78°.
To Find: H, Δ.
Method:
Draw vertical line from point "d" on curve L = 3 wavelengths at Φ = 78°. Read intersection of this line on Curve H (point "e") and intersection at point "f" on the abscissa for Δ.
Result:
H = .56 wavelengths.
Δ = 26.6°.

Skip-Distance Calculation*

Rapid Graphical Determination of Secant of Angle of Incidence

By Newbern Smith**

THE secant of the angle of incidence of a radio wave upon the reflecting layers in the upper atmosphere is an important quantity in the elementary theory of sky-wave transmission. By simple refraction theory, neglecting the influence of the earth's magnetic field on the ionosphere, a region of given ionization density, which will return to earth a wave of frequency f at normal (vertical) incidence, will return a wave of frequency $f \sec \phi$, if incident on the layer at an angle ϕ.[1] The critical penetration frequency for this angle of incidence will thus also be greater than the normal-incidence critical frequency by the factor $\sec \phi$. Furthermore, the evidence indicates that a wave of frequency $f \sec \phi$ incident at angle ϕ upon the layer behaves in other respects also, such as absorption to a considerable extent like a wave of frequency f incident normally.

The angle ϕ depends only on the virtual height of the layer (h) and the distance of transmission (D) along the earth (see Fig. 1). The accompanying chart, which has been in use for some time at the National Bureau of Standards, provides a simple means of determining $\sec \phi$ for any distance up to 5000 km. and any layer height up to 500 km. To use, lay a straight edge on the chart passing through the given virtual height of the layer and the desired distance laid off on the distance scale at the lower left hand edge of the chart (increasing distances lie to the left). The

* Publication approved by the Director of the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

** National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

[1] "Studies of the Ionosphere and their Application to Radio Transmission." S. S. Kirby, L. V. Berkner, and D. M. Stuart. *Proc. I.R.E.*, 22, p. 481, 1934.

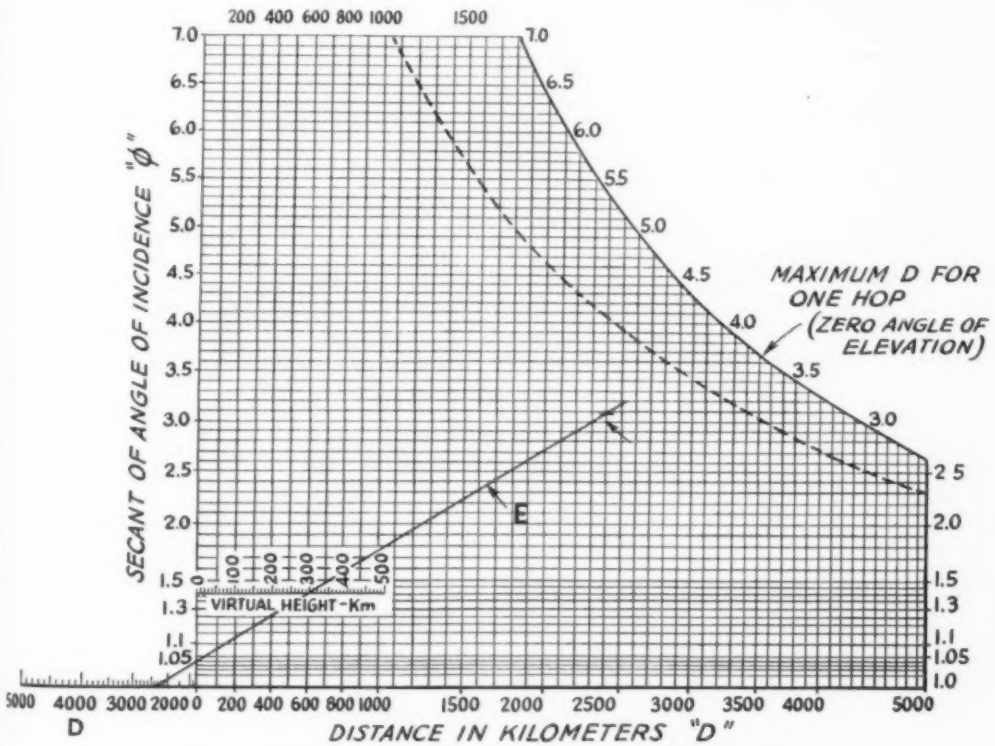


FIG. 2—ALIGNMENT CHART FOR DETERMINATION OF SEC Ø

The dashed line gives the limit of the chart for x = 3½°. The thin solid line marked E is the alignment of the straight edge for the example given in the text.

intersection of the straight edge with the vertical line corresponding to the same desired distance on the main distance scale (increasing distances to the right) will give the value of sec ϕ.

For example, a distance of 2400 km. and a virtual height of 300 km. will correspond to a sec ϕ of 3.07. For this path, then, a radio wave of frequency 15,000 kc. will behave in many respects approximately like a wave of frequency $\frac{15,000}{3.07} =$ 4900 kc. which is incident normally upon the layer.

If the straight edge and the vertical distance line do not intersect to the left of the "maximum *D* for one hop" line, this indicates an impossible case, where the ray would have to leave the transmitter at an angle below the horizontal.

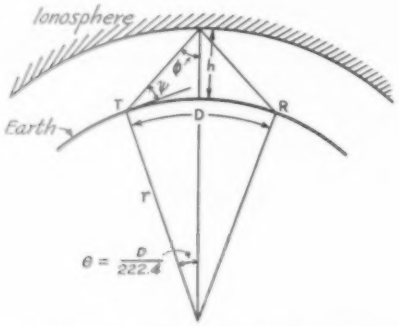


FIG. 1—EQUIVALENT PATH OF A RADIO WAVE BEING PROPAGATED FROM A TRANSMITTING STATION (T) TO A RECEIVING STATION (R) BY ONE HOP

The angle Ø is given by the relation:

$$\tan \text{Ø} = \frac{r \sin \ddot{\theta}}{h + r(1 - \cos \ddot{\theta})}$$

Distance between ionosphere and earth greatly exaggerated for clarity of representation.

In this case the height of the layer is too small to permit transmission in one hop, and calculations must be made for two or more hops.

The angle of take off (X) of the waves from the transmitter above the horizontal (and angle of arrival at the receiver) may be calculated from the relation:

$$\chi = 90° - \phi - 222.4$$

where D = distance of one hop in km.

ϕ = angle whose secant has been determined

The larger X is, the smaller are D and ϕ, for a given layer height h. Thus the practical range of a wave for one hop depends largely on the minimum angle above the horizontal at which enough power is radiated to produce a good signal. This minimum usable value of X depends on the location and antenna structure of the transmitter and receiver, but a practical limit seems to be somewhere around 3° or 4°. The dotted line corresponds to an angle of take-off of $3\frac{1}{2}°$. For effective single-hop transmission, then, the intersection must take place to the left of the dotted line. A point to the right of the dotted line indicates unsatisfactory single hop communication, and in such a case calculations should be made for two or more hops.

DIXIE JONES' OWL JUICE

IT USE TO be that 80m cw sigs went straight up in the air a mile a minute and bounced offa the moon or something and come down gosh knows where in the middle of nowhere somewhere and presoomably smacked some kind of a furriner in the eye, and the guy next door to you in Bugtussle, Georgia, that you had the sked with couldn't hear you even a little bit. Skip, they called it. You could call this mug and lissen 'till the cows come home and you never would hear him. It turned out later to be that the reason you didn't and he didn't was because you and him wasn't both there a callin' and a lissenin' in the right place at the right time and vice versy, but skip was a good alibi while it lasted. When ARRL trunk lines and AARS nets took up spot frequency operation it made monkeys out of these skip hollerers. I'm glad I don't hear that skip alibi no more. I got purty sicka hearin' it.

—*W4IR of the "Dixie Squinch Owl"*

New England Division Convention

Providence, R.I., May 21—22

LITTLE "Rhody" has the honor to carry out the traditions of the annual New England Division Convention to be held in Providence, R. I., at the Hotel Biltmore, on May 21st and 22nd, under the auspices of W1AQ, otherwise known as the Associated Radio Amateurs of Southern New England, Inc.

All New England Amateurs are invited to attend a real old time to-day convention, where old acquaintances will be renewed and new friends made. As in the past the program will prove interesting with prominent speakers, a first class banquet and many surprises.

The registration fee is $1.50, banquet $2.00, and a special price for the ladies of $2.00.

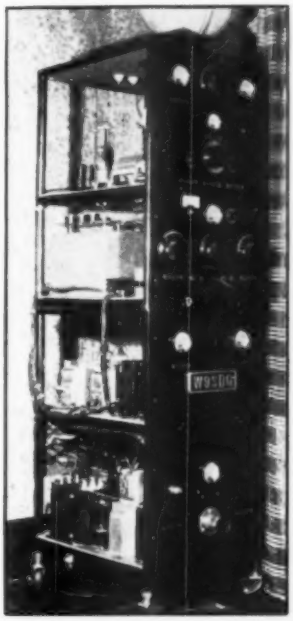
Tickets and further information may be obtained by writing to W1AQ, 54 Kelly Ave., East Providence, R. I.

Amateur Radio STATIONS

W9SDQ, Indianapolis, Ind.

W9SDQ, Eugene M. Howard, of 837 N. Chester Avenue, Indianapolis, specializes in 14-Mc. 'phone operation, and his signal is a familiar one in the 'phone region of "twenty." The outfit behind the signal is shown in the accompanying photographs.

The transmitter is frame-mounted in two sections, the lower, with two shelves, containing power supplies and the upper the r.f. units. The frame is supported by large casters for ease of movement. The r.f. section of the rig consists of a 53 crystal oscillator-doubler followed by an RK23 buffer stage which in turn drives a second buffer using a T-55. The final stage has a pair of 203-A's in push-pull, operated at 400 watts input. In the photograph the 203-A's occupy the top deck of the rack, while just below are the crystal and driving stages with a small power supply for the 53. On the bottom shelf are two power supplies, one giving 1500 volts for the final stage and the other 1100 volts for the modulator and T-55 buffer. The second shelf contains a 600-volt supply for the RK23; the Class-B modulator also is mounted on this shelf. All grid and plate circuits are metered. Four 7-Mc. crystals are used, three for various frequencies in the 'phone section of the 14-Mc. band and the fourth for c.w. A rotary switch on the panel selects the frequency desired.



The low-level speech equipment occupies the upper part of the small rack at the right-hand end of the operating table. The speech line-up includes a Shure 701A crystal microphone working into a 57, pentode-connected and resistance-coupled to a 56. The 56 is transformer-coupled to a pair of 56's in push-pull and these in turn excite a pair of 2A3's. The latter act as drivers for the Class-B modulator, which uses a pair of 930-B's. The output of the driver is coupled to the modulator grids through a 500-ohm line, the modulator proper being located in the transmitter frame. Power supplies for the speech amplifier are on the lower chassis in the rack.

The receiver is an RME-69, equipped with a noise silencer. A Peak pre-selector, on top of the receiver in the photograph, is used for boosting the gain on the weak signals; it gets its power from a supply mounted on the chassis containing the speech-amplifier supplies.

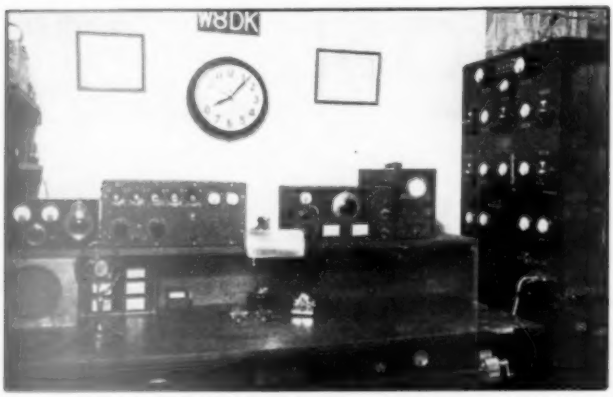
W9SDQ uses a horizontal Johnson "Q" antenna, a half wave long at 14 Mc.

W8DK, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ASIDE from the obvious neatness of the apparatus, one thing we like about the photograph of W8DK is the roomy operating table. The shelf along the rear edge makes practically the whole table available for elbows and papers, yet brings the apparatus within easy reach.

W8DK is owned by Arthur Grolz, and is located at Joy Ranch, Mt. Clemens, Mich. The transmitter, at the right in the photograph, is built in an enclosed iron frame, mounted on rubber-tired casters so that despite its weight (nearly 900 pounds) it can

easily be pulled out for adjustments or repairs. The r.f. tube line-up consists of a 10 crystal oscillator, a buffer stage with a pair of T-55's, and a final stage using a pair of W.E. 276-A tubes in push-pull. The input to the final is 450 watts. The crystal is temperature-controlled within very close limits. Separate power supplies are used for each stage, the supply for the final amplifier being capable of delivering a kilowatt if necessary.



W8DK, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

The transmitter is used chiefly for 4-Mc. 'phone, with speech equipment starting out with an Astatic D104 crystal microphone working into a 6C6 pentode-connected, followed by a 6C6 triode-connected. This in turn drives a pair of 6B5's in push-pull. The speech amplifier is in the metal cabinet toward the left in the photograph; the fifth tube in the row is an 83-V rectifier for the self-contained power supply. The modulator uses a pair of 212-D's.

The receiver at W8DK is an HRO. Auxiliary equipment includes an RCA Oscilloscope and heterodyne and absorption frequency meters.

A Medium-Power Transmitter Especially Designed for 28-Mc.

(*Continued from page 41*)

One distinct advantage of this type of oscillator circuit is the ease with which a variable-gap crystal may be employed instead of the fixed-frequency crystal. In operating in the 28-Mc. band we use a 7-Mc. crystal. Operation on the 14-Mc. band is also accomplished with a 7-Mc. crystal, more as a matter of convenience. A 3.5-Mc. crystal can be used for 14-Mc. operation by increasing the coil inductance in the crystal oscillator. The 6L6 frequency multiplying stage output is rich in harmonic content and provides ample excitation for the succeeding stage even when quadrupling frequency. It will be noted that the metal shell of the 6L6 is grounded; this prevents some disagreeable effects that occur otherwise.

The 807's in the push-pull buffer stage require no neutralization and deliver high output with very little excitation. It will be seen that this circuit is perfectly conventional in every respect.

The choice of the 250TH for the final stage was made after several other types of tubes, rated at somewhat equivalent plate dissipation, had been tried. Because of the low internal capacity and the high amplification factor of this tube, excitation requirements are relatively low and this results in further simplification of the entire transmitter. More than ordinarily good efficiency in the final stage is obtained, particularly when the transmitter is used on the higher frequencies. It will be seen that the various elements in the transmitter are link coupled and here "Giant-Killer" cable is used for the transmission line between the coupling coils.

The antenna matching network has proved to be very satisfactory and it does not suffer from the inherent disadvantages outlined in W1EAO's article to which we have made previous reference. Naturally, the choice of the antenna is a subject which may well be a complete article in itself, and suffice it to say that good results have been had with two horizontal half-waves in phase on the 28-Mc. band; and a vertical half-wave radiator on the 14-Mc. band.

The line-up in the speech amplifier provides a sufficient over-all gain so that practically any type of microphone may be used.

One unique feature of the power supply is that a single transformer, with two secondaries, supplies the plate voltage for the speech amplifier, the modulator and the entire r.f. portion. One of the desirable results is the good regulation obtained under modulation, in spite of the really large job it is made to do.

The recent attention given to the use of Faraday shields between the final tank and the antenna matching networks for the suppression of harmonic radiation have been thoroughly recognized and tried. Their use is suggested as highly desirable. The particular type of shield depends, of course, on the mechanical construction of this portion of the circuit.

Strays

Judging by the way they stretch during a DX contest, there must be a lot of rubber in our bands.

HINTS and KINKS for the Experimenter

Eliminating I.F. Shift—A Heterotone Circuit

HOW many amateurs have noticed an apparent shift of i.f. alignment amounting to several kilocycles when the gain control of a superhet was varied? In a receiver under investigation, the input capacity of the i.f. amplifier tubes seemed to change when the bias was changed by the usual variable cathode resistor with bleeder system.

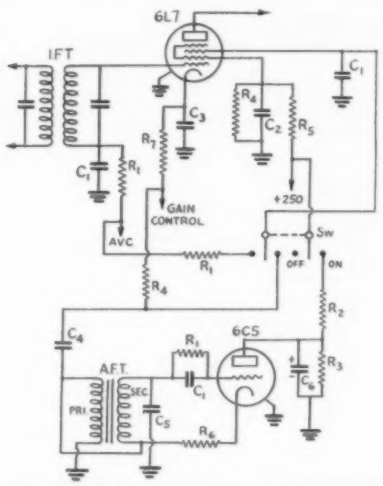


FIG. 1—HETEROTONE OSCILLATOR COUPLED TO A 6L7 I.F. AMPLIFIER

C_1—0.01 μfd.
C_2—0.1 μfd.
C_3—0.5 μfd.
C_4—0.25 μfd.
C_5—0.002 μfd.
C_6—8-μfd. electrolytic.
R_1—100,000 ohms, ½ watt.
R_2—100,000 ohms, 1 watt.
R_3—25,000 ohms, 1 watt.
R_4—15,000 ohms, 1 watt.
R_5—10,000 ohms, 10 watt.
R_6—5000 ohms, 1 watt.
R_7—400 ohms, 1 watt.
AFT—Old audio transformer.

A look at the properties of tubes shows that the effective input capacity is the sum of several fixed capacities and a capacity which is a function of the voltage amplification and the grid-plate capacity of the tube. From this, it appears that a variable-mu tube would have a variable input capacity, since the amplification decreases as the grid bias is increased. The 6K7 has a grid-plate capacity of 0.005 μμfd. and the 6L7 only 0.0005 μμfd., but the maximum gain is nearly the same for both tubes. Therefore, a 6L7 should perform as well as a 6K7 as an i.f. amplifier with the advantages of increased stability and only one-tenth the change of input capacity.

A 6L7 was substituted in the receiver and it proved to be even better than expected. The problem arose: What about the oscillator coupling grid? By connecting it to the a.v.c. circuit, the a.v.c. action of the set was materially improved. Heterotone was tried, coupling into the oscillator grid, with immediate approval.

Fig. 1 shows the modified amplifier and heterotone oscillator. Most values are not critical and are subject to variation depending on the a.f. transformer used in the oscillator circuit. The circuit and values were found by cut-and-try. If the 6C5 does not oscillate, reverse the connections to the primary of the a.f. transformer. The oscillator grid of the 6L7 is connected to the a.v.c. circuit only when the heterotone oscillator is off, in order to maintain a fairly constant percentage of tone modulation. Screen-grid coupling of the oscillator to the 6L7 was found less stable in tone frequency and percentage of modulation than oscillator grid coupling, when the gain control was varied. If the set has one voltage divider to supply all screen voltages, it may be advisable to make changes to keep the screen voltage near 100.

—Wilfred H. Conley, W8CZR

The BH Rectifier for the Ford Coil Plate Supply

FOR information on the adjustment of the Ford coil plate supply the reader is referred to the article in the June, 1932 issue of *QST* entitled

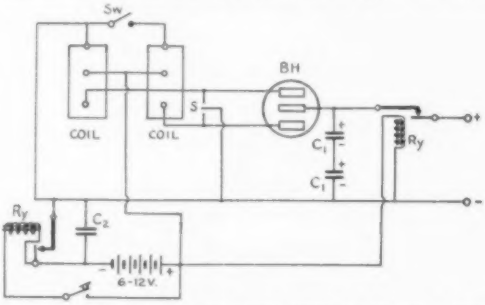


FIG. 2—SPARK COIL PLATE SUPPLY USING A BH RECTIFIER

C_1—8-μfd. 500-volt electrolytic condensers.
C_2—1 μfd.
Ry—Relays made from generator cut-outs.
Sw—S.p.s.t. switch to cut out one coil and save battery drain when lower power is satisfactory.

"D.C. Plate Supply from Ford Spark Coils," by Davis. But a few things in regard to the BH rectifier should, perhaps, be brought to attention. The BH tube seems to be more efficient than an 80. Using the circuit of Fig. 2, the output is about as follows: One coil at 6 volts, 6 watts; one coil at 12 volts, 12 watts; two coils at 6 volts, 12 watts; two coils at 12 volts, 20 to 25 watts. The output obtained depends to a great extent on the care used and experience of the operator. It is so easy to get pure d.c., or even x.p.d.c. that it is tempting to adjust the self-excited transmitter for maximum antenna current. The supply should be placed some distance from the rig because the coils cause considerable vibration and their magnetic fields may affect the transmitter meters. The primary current is quite heavy so the coil wiring should go directly to the storage battery, not through common leads which also supply the transmitter tube filament, or else the filament voltage for the transmitter tube will fluctuate when keying. A relay must be used to break the primary circuit of the coils if a bug key[1] is used. In tuning up, not more than 6 volts should be used on the coils. Increase power gradually. Electrolytic filter condensers are cheap, but seem to "leak" until broken in, reducing the output. The old "bootleg" BH, which cost about a dollar, is still in use after four years of service and the recent renewal of coil points put the output higher than ever. Coil points are cheap and should be renewed as soon as the output decreases.

This power supply has been used on a crystal controlled rig with T9 results, but a separate supply for the oscillator and doubler stages is recommended. Both the supplies should, in that case, be keyed so break-in might be used. The power supply in use here weighs about 7 pounds with shielding and cost less than $3. It may be of interest that while operating portable on 3.5-Mc. band, a car radio was in use just under the antenna and about 20 feet from the unshielded coils with no interference whatever.

—Robert F. Valgren, W9ALO

[1] If a key capable of handling the primary current is used, the relay may be omitted.

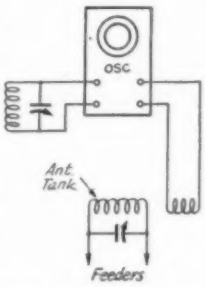


FIG. 3—USING AN OSCILLOSCOPE WITHOUT SWEEP CIRCUIT FOR MEASURING MODULATION

Modulation Monitoring with the Oscilloscope Having No Sweep Circuit

FIG. 3 shows a simple way to monitor modulation with an oscilloscope which has no linear sweep or amplifier for horizontal displacement. A tuned pick-up coil is connected to one set of plates, while an untuned pick-up coil is connected to the other set. The tuned unit may be a midget tuning condenser and tube socket placed at the oscilloscope terminals where the proper coil may be plugged in. The untuned coil has two or three turns placed near the antenna tank so that it will pick up about the same voltage as developed in the tuned circuit. When the condenser in the tuned circuit is rotated through resonance, a point will be found where a circular outline will appear on the screen. When modulation occurs this circle will increase and decrease in size, giving the appearance of a disc with the unmodulated portion of the carrier appearing as a dark spot in the center. A bright spot in the center clearly indicates overmodulation. Distortion will also be indicated as circular lines more or less illuminated than the rest of the pattern.

—R. E. Patrie, W9CWD

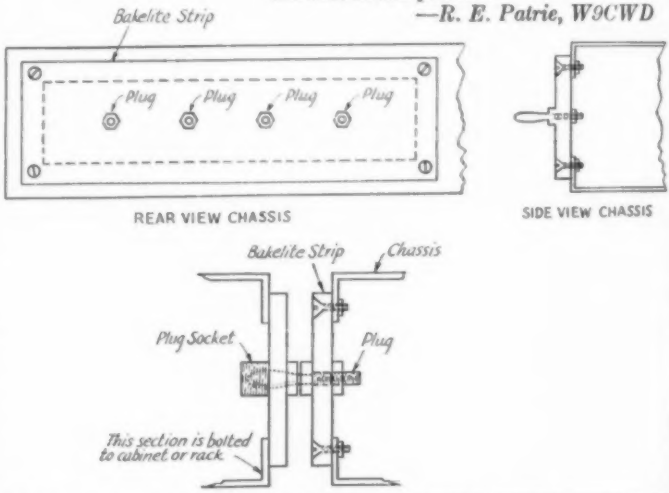


FIG. 4—PLUGS AND JACKS FOR POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS IN CHASSIS-TYPE RACK-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS

Further information on circular modulation patterns is to be found on page 47, March, 1936, *QST*.—ED.

—·—

Plug-in Chassis Connections

WHILE rebuilding my transmitter I devised the following method of making the chassis connections to the cabinet wiring and found that

it made quite a neat-appearing job. The plugs used on the chassis are similar to plugs used on coil forms and are mounted on a strip of bakelite which is set over a section of the back of the chassis which has been cut out. The plugs on the bakelite base then fit into plug sockets mounted on bakelite in the back of the cabinet. The wiring to these plug sockets can be cabled or put in pipe according to the desire of the builder. The general idea is shown in Fig. 4.

This proves a quick method for removing the chassis from cabinet or rack for inspection or repair.

—Charles F. Yung, W2GAU

—···—

100-kc. Calibrating Oscillator

THE circuit of Fig. 5 is used by Charles O. Becht, W9LSZ, for getting 100-kc. calibrating points. The oscillator uses a 6L6 tube with a self-resonant plate coil, and gives harmonics of good strength at frequencies as high as 30 megacycles. The extremely low-C plate circuit and high-resistance grid leak contribute to the harmonic output.

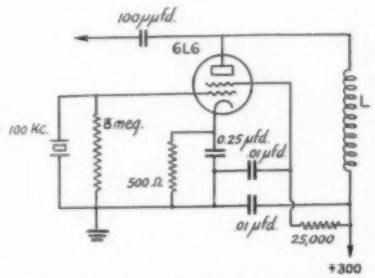


FIG. 5—100-KC. CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR USING 6L6 FOR HARMONIC GENERATION

The inductance L consists of three pi sections, each consisting of 500 turns of 10-strand Litz wire.

Dimensions of the plate inductance, L, used by W9LSZ are given in Fig. 5. Its inductance should be such that the plate circuit will be resonant, in conjunction with the self-capacity of the coil plus the output capacity of the tube and the wiring capacity, at a frequency somewhat higher than 100 kc.

—···—

Curing Filament Hum

HUM in the receiver caused by leaving transmitter filaments connected during reception is a common complaint. The only sure cure seems to be that of opening the grid circuit in the transmitter during receiving periods. A method for doing this automatically, suggested by Robert Berler, W2EPC, is shown in Fig. 6. W2EPC writes:

"A three-watt neon lamp was purchased and its base was removed by heating over a flame. The internal wire resistor was removed from the base of the lamp and then the base was replaced. The 'C' bias lead to the final amplifier is broken at the cold side of the r.f. choke and the lamp is connected in series at that point. The neon lamp can safely pass 65 milliamperes, but if more current is drawn, it is advisable to connect two lamps in parallel."

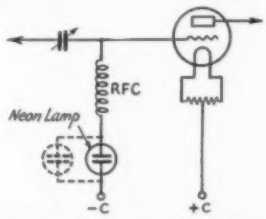


FIG. 6—NEON LAMP IN GRID CIRCUIT FOR CURING HUM FROM TRANSMITTER DURING RECEPTION

A three-watt lamp with base resistor removed is used. Where heavy grid currents are drawn, two or more lamps should be connected in parallel.

A Universal Exciter

(Continued from page 26)

no necessity for mounting the chassis behind a relay-rack panel, and it may well be mounted in a small cabinet and placed alongside the receiver on the operating table. If the transmitter proper is located some feet from the operating table, such an arrangement is frequently quite desirable, since it makes it possible to QSY quickly without leaving the operating position.

While the present exciter has been designed especially to use the variable-frequency crystal and holder, there is ample room between the two tubes to mount several sockets into which may be plugged a number of standard crystals and holders where several fixed operating frequencies are preferred to the continuously variable range provided by the adjustable crystal.

In the rear view most of the wiring can be seen. There is a handy trick used by commercial companies for wiring jacks that is not generally understood by the average amateur; it is to prepare the leads and solder them to the jack contacts before mounting the jack in place. By so doing, the necessity for soldering in an awkward position is eliminated. It is also possible to skin and tin the wires so that the insulation comes right up to the contact and does so without being frayed or sloppy looking. The jack is then mounted in place, the leads run through the necessary bushings to their proper terminals and, if necessary, re-cut and skinned for soldering to the other pieces of apparatus which are invariably more conveniently located for neat soldering; as are, in this case, the socket terminals.

(Continued on page 70)

• I. A. R. U. NEWS •

Devoted to the interests and activities of the

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

Headquarters Society: THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, West Hartford, Conn.

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Unión de Radioemisores Españoles
Union Schweiz Kurzwellen Amateure
Wireless Institute of Australia

Conducted by Byron Goodman

C.C.I.R.:

Not all amateurs are familiar with the participation of the I.A.R.U. in the meetings of the C.C.I.R., the technical meetings held during the five-year intervals between international conferences. It is at the C.C.I.R. meetings that the amateur has an opportunity to show what has been accomplished in the way of technical advancement by *amateur* radio. We will be capably represented at the Bucarest meeting by Messrs. John C. Stadler, VE2AP of Montreal, and James J. Lamb, *QST's* technical editor, who are busy finishing up their technical studies. They sail from New York on May 4th, will visit the D.A.S.D. at Berlin on May 15th, and will arrive at Bucarest on May 18th, where they will remain until the close of the meeting some time in June. On their return they will visit the R.S.G.B. in London and, time permitting, several other European societies.

The I.A.R.U. is submitting studies on three of the questions proposed for this, the fourth meeting of the C.C.I.R. Question 1 deals with receiver selectivity characteristics, and the amateur contribution shows, among other things, selectivity curves of representative modern amateur communications-type receivers which are in actual use. The fact that amateurs are forced by their overcrowded bands to employ receivers with a higher degree of selectivity than used by other services is clearly shown by this study. It will be remembered that Mr. Lamb's original contributions to the previous C.C.I.R. meeting, on the use of crystal filters, met with widespread interest.

Question 11 treats the use of single-sideband radiotelephony, its application to the higher frequencies for reduced fading and increased communications efficiency, and possible methods of attaining single-sideband communication on the higher frequencies.

The third I.A.R.U. contribution is on Question 16, dealing with the reduction, at the receiving location, of interference caused by electrical installations, or "man-made noise." This presents the "silencer" principles recently described, and should receive the same interest accorded the introduction of the crystal filter.

It is fortunate that amateurs are afforded a chance to participate in these meetings, since we are not only allowed to make our own constructive technical contributions, but also are given opportunity to participate in arrival at interpretations of other questions which might affect our interests.

Map:

A Great Circle Map for British amateurs, and also of some interest to those on the European continent, has been prepared by the "Wireless World" of London and is available through the R.S.G.B. The map is on Plett's Zenithal Azimuthal Graticule, a projection similar to the special type devised for the A.R.R.L. Map of the World. The price is 2/– net.

One thing this map clearly shows is why the G's can work so much good DX. Everything in the world, it seems, is clustered right around them—except for western Oceania. An interesting point is that K6, perhaps the hardest place to work from the British Isles, lies directly over the magnetic North Pole. East coast W's vainly trying to raise elusive J's will heave a sigh of sympathy!

Switzerland:

The Annual Convention of the U.S.K.A. was held at the Kursaal of Berne this year, and was attended by more than 70 amateurs. For 1937, Hans Büchler, HB9AA, was elected president; Dr. Karl Baumann, HB9BY, was elected vice-president; and Rudolf Stuber, HB9T, was elected Traffic Manager.

To all foreign amateurs spending their holidays

SOME WELL-KNOWN AUSTRALIAN AMATEURS, SHOWN ON A HOLIDAY BETWEEN DX CONTESTS

Reading in the usual manner, the back row shows VK4AW, VK4RY, VK4UL, VK4WR, and VK4BB. In the front row, VK4GK Jr., VK4AP, VK4YL, VK2LZ, VK4UR, VK4GK Jr.

in Switzerland the U.S.K.A. extends a cordial invitation to visit the society headquarters.

General:

W1GTX forwards the information that the importation of radio parts for amateurs in Denmark is now prohibited. . . . The amateurs in Niigata, previously using J6 calls, have had them changed to J2 prefixes. . . . The 1937 VK/ZL Contest will be conducted by the N.Z.A.R.T. . . . Amateurs in Latvia are licensed to use the amateur frequencies from 28 to 400 Mc. After showing a certain amount of success in these bands they may be allowed permission to operate in the 14-Mc. band. The power used is under 50 watts. . . . The N.A.R.A. (Newfoundland) advises us that they will no longer accept listener cards for distribution, in view of their overloaded QSL Bureau. SWL's should send their cards directly to the Call Book addresses. . . . VU2LK was the first Indian amateur to take the new license examination, according to VU2LK.

QSL Bureaus:

Following is the list of foreign QSL Bureaus, to which cards can be sent in bulk for distribution in the various countries. Remember, however, that many bureaus now refuse to handle cards and acknowledgements of *listeners*.

Alaska: Leo Osterman, K7ENA, Customhouse, Wrangell.
Antigua: R. V. Tibbits, High Street, St. Johns.
Argentine: Radio Club del Argentina, Rividavia 2170, Buenos Aires.
Australia: Ray Jones, 23 Landale St., Boxhill, Victoria.
Austria: Willy Blaschek, O.V.S.V., Bahngasse 29, Klosterneuberg.
Belgium: Baron Bonaert de la Roche, ON4HM, Chateau de Marchiennes, Harvengt nr. Mons.
Bermuda: Alfred E. Redman, "Elsing," Middle Road, Devonshire.
Bolivia: Henry E. J. Smith, c/o Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia, La Paz.
Borneo: See Malaya.
Brazil: L.A.B.R.E., Caixa Postal 26, São Paulo.
Canal Zone: John J. Carr, 78th Pursuit Squadron, Albrook Field.
British Honduras: D. Hunter, Box 178, Belize.
Ceylon: A. M. Rahim, "Rillington" Wellawatte, Colombo.
Chile: Luis M. Desmaris, Casilla 761, Santiago.
China: I.A.R.A.C., Box 685, Shanghai.
Colombia: L.C.R.A., Apartado 330, Bogota.
Costa Rica: Federico Gonzalez, Box 384, San Jose.
Cuba: Adolfo Dominguez, Milagros 37, Vibora, Habana.
Czechoslovakia: C.A.V., Post Box 69, Praha I.
Denmark: E.D.R., Post Box 79, Copenhagen K.
Dominican Republic: H. H. Gosling, Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson, Ciudad, Trujillo.
Ecuador: Carlos Cordovez, Box 30, Rio Bamba.
Egypt: F. H. Pettitt, Catholic Club, Mustapha Barracks, Alexandria.
England: R.S.G.B., 53 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1.
Estonia: V. Suigusaar, Erne t. 13–3, Tallin.
Federated Malay States: Reginald J. Bee, Malayan Public Works Service, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
Finland: S.R.A.L., Pohjola, Box 42, Helsinki.
France: Reseau des Emetteurs Francais, 6 Square de la Dordogne, Paris, 17°.
Germany: D.A.S.D., Schweinfurthstr. 78, Berlin-Dahlem.
Greece: C. Tavaniotis, 17-a Bucharest St., Athens.
Guam: C. R. Spicer. Naval Communication Office, Agana.
Haiti: Via A.R.R.L.
Hawaii: James F. Pa, K6LBH, 1416D Lunalilo St., Honolulu.
Hong Kong: H.A.R.T.S., Box 651.
Hungary: National Union of Hungarian Short Wave Amateurs, VIII, Matyas-ter 6, Budapest.
India: B. M. Tanna, Satya Sadan, Santa Cruz.
Irish Free State: I.R.T.S., 23, Sth. William St., Dublin.
Italy: via A.R.R.L.
Jamaica: Cyril M. Lyons, 2-B North St., Kingston.
Japan: J.A.R.L., P. O. Box 377, Tokyo.
Java: see Netherland East Indies.
Jugoslavia: Stephen Liebermann, Meduluceva 9, Zagreb.
Kenya: R.S.E.A., Box 570, Nairobi.
Latvia: L.R.B., Post Box 201, Riga.
Lithuania: L. R. M., Post Box 100, Kaunas.
Luxembourg: J. Wolff, 67 avenue du Bois, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Malaya (and Borneo): J. MacIntosh, c/o Posts & Telegraphs Dept., Penang, Straits Settlements.
Mexico: L.M.R.E., Sinaloa 33, Mexico City.
Morocco: A.A.E.M., BP 50, Casablanca.
Netherlands: N.V.I.R., Post Box 400, Rotterdam.
Netherlands East Indies: Ir. J. M. van Heusden, N.I.V.I.R.A., Burg. Coopsweg, 28, Bandoeng.
Newfoundland: Newfoundland Amateur Radio Ass'n., c/o E. S. Holden, P. O. Box 650, St. John's.
New Zealand: N.Z.A.R.T., P. O. Box 374, Dunedin.
Nicaragua: Ernest Andreas, YN1OP, Estacion Radiodifusora Bayer YNOP, Managuo.
Norway: N R.R.L., P. O. Box 2253, Oslo.
Republic of Panama: R. D. Prescott, Box 32, Panama.
Palestine: Frank H. Pettitt, Catholic Club, Mustapha Barracks, Alexandria, Egypt.
Peru: Radio Club of Peruano, Apartado 538, Lima.
Philippine Islands: George L. Rickard, P. O. Box 849, Manila.

(*Continued on page 110*)

OPERATING NEWS

Conducted by the Communications Department

F. E. Handy, Communications Manager — **E. L. Battey, Asst. Communications Manager**

TO-DAY we have a better distribution of interest and occupancy between our several amateur bands than was indicated in the surveys of about two years ago. Recent surveys show that operating interest is somewhat more diversified to-day than it was. More amateurs can work on two or three different bands. Congestion, and utilization of more bands to relieve the situation may have had something to do with it. Technical progress and the wider availability of more flexible and suitable equipment perhaps has been the most potent factor. Better economic conditions that have made the acquisition of more equipment possible have played a part. To-day, also, there is better general appreciation of the relative communicating values, and proper time of use (for optimum results over particular distances) of our different frequencies. The favorable DX conditions on the higher frequencies during this part of the sun-spot cycle have naturally focussed attention on the 14- and 28-Mc. bands.

The long continued good conditions on 28 Mc. have brought about a 584% increase in occupancy and registered interest in that band in a two-year period! Our use of ten meters to-day is about one fifth as great as our use of the 14-Mc. band, however, so it is apparent that this DX territory is still by far the most attractive, since the interference levels are lower, especially if we aim to operate in the whole band, and not confine our work to the low-frequency end.

56-Mc. band work has held continued interest, so that there has been in two years something like a 50% increase in utilization of this territory.

Our four low-frequency bands contain nearly 90% of amateur operating. Comparing occupancy figures of to-day with the survey made some two years ago, an increase of interest in the 1.7-Mc. band amounting to about 22% is shown. 14-Mc. band use has increased nearly 50%. At the same time, decreased registered interest in the 3500- to 4000-kc. band and 7000- to 7300-kc. bands amounting to around 30% and 10% respectively is indicated. This does not necessarily mean that there are fewer stations operating in those bands, since this analysis has been concerned not with the exact amount of occupancy in different bands, but with the *distribution* of individual interest over all the different bands. A tabulation showing the percentage of all interest represented in *each* band, as now indicated, and as shown in an exactly similar survey of two years ago, best tells the story:

Bands	*% Use '35*	*% Use '37*
160	8.66	10.588
80	42.48	28.935
40	27.73	25.19
20	16.19	23.86
10	.687	4.713
5	4.16	6.10
2½	.08	.445
1¼	.013	.169

The most striking thing is the increase in ten- and twenty-meter utilization. With the exception of the increase in 160-meter interest, it may be said that all the higher frequency bands have gained occupancy, and at the expense of the time spent on the lower frequencies. Two years ago we spoke of 3.5- and 7-Mc. bands as "major interest" bands. The figures show why. The 14-Mc. band to-day must enter this classification if such a grouping is to be made. It is better, though, to look upon the more uniform figures as meaning that more amateurs are to-day able to use more bands with their maximum effectiveness, at the time when these bands are best for the given desired type of communication. We have, of course, a varying degree of protection from congestion with the varying "skip effect" on the different bands. Examining the occupancy in proportion to the width of the various bands, without evaluating this particular factor, shows a very fair degree of uniformity through the 160- 80- 40- and 20-meter bands—a better uniformity than ever in our history. To produce comparable occupancy in the ten-meter region we can stand something like twenty or twenty-five times the present volume of work that goes on there.

Amateurs who find 14 Mc. congested in the busiest or "peak" operating hours have been increasingly going to the 28-Mc. band. This band has somewhat greater width to protect it from congestion. It demonstrates engineering ability to "lick" the problems met in going there. Satisfactory results yield a real return, however. Antenna dimensions make "ten" a fine spot for experimenting with directive radiators and reflectors. Any ham who passed up 28 Mc. in the first section of A.R.R.L.'s DX Competition now knows that he missed a good bet. Portable-mobile

applications in this band have been too thoroughly overlooked. Also it is a sound engineering fact that *local* coverage using 28 Mc. is even more complete and less subject to spottiness and shadows in the local pattern than is 56 Mc. For local applications in emergency control, circuits on this band might avoid increasing the congestion on higher and lower frequency bands. We'll say no more. It should be unnecessary for us to call attention to 28 Mc. as a fertile field for seasonal and regular use, and exceptional DX when conditions are right.

—*F. E. H.*

Smithsonian-Roebling Expedition

Truman Smith, W1HQQ, is radio operator on the Smithsonian-Roebling Exploring Expedition, which left Clearwater, Fla., April 1st, planning to return in early July. The ship license, WORG/W1OXGY, provides for two-way work with amateurs. WORG operates c.w. on 4160, 8320, 8280 and 16,560 kcs., the call W1OXGY ('phone or code) being used on 6425 and 12,862.5 kcs. This expedition will visit and explore many places that have never been visited by a scientist and will collect specimens of all sorts. Diving and dredging equipment is included and submarine specimens and under-sea photographic work as well will be attempted. Mr. Roebling's yacht will visit the Isle of Pines, several ports on the south coast of Cuba and Haiti, Port Au Prince, Cape Haitien. Ports on the south coast of Jamaica, Gatun Lake in the Canal Zone, the Pearl Islands in the Pacific, and the Central American coast from Panama to and including Yucatan will be visited. Amateurs are requested to be on the lookout for WORG/W1OXGY. Please report reception or contacts to A.R.R.L., for mention in *QST*.

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W9WIJ (Des Moines, Iowa) handled press into Mason City, Iowa, when that city's communication facilities were disrupted by a snow and ice storm in early April.

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March 24th found Aberdeen, Pierre, Huron and surrounding South Dakota towns with disrupted communication facilities due to a severe sleet and snow storm. W9WBU (Omaha, Nebr.) was asked by the telephone company to endeavor to get information from the affected area. W9AVX went to WBU's station and together they established a 1.75-Mc. 'Phone Net with the following stations: W9WWV (Juniata, Nebr.), W9YLC (Bassett, Nebr.), W9LDU (Miller, So. Dak.), W9YDT (Aberdeen, So. Dak.). WNAX (BC station at Yankton, So. Dak.) assisted by broadcasting a request for any amateur in or around Aberdeen to contact Omaha amateurs. W9BJV (Watertown, So. Dak.) on 3.9-Mc. 'phone worked cross-band with the "160-meter" stations. A considerable amount of telephone company traffic was handled with the isolated cities.

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TVA Flood Net

The TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) had never gone in for short-wave radio. It is significant that in a pressing emergency, without time for cumbersome official machinery to operate, they turned to the hams that worked for them: At Knoxville, W4CXY and Bill Ridenhour; at Athens, Gaylord Knight; at Chattanooga, W4CBS, W4CBU and W4CDC; at Muscle Shoals, W4DUD. In Chattanooga the matter was sprung on the boys at 1:30 P.M.; could they get together sufficient radio equipment to go to a strange town and set up a reliable station that could be heard over a 250-mile radius, day and night? The TVA would furnish the car and the destination, the rest of it was up to the hams. By 3:00 P.M. the boys were on their way; destination, Paris, Tenn. At 1:30 A.M. they were in Paris; by 3 P.M. they were set up, antenna erected, and a going concern. They were not off the air for 16 days, which shows how well they did their stuff.

W4DUD put on an even greater demonstration of the two things that make amateurs valuable in an emergency, namely, initiative and the freemasonry that exists among hams. W4DUD left his home QTH, Muscle Shoals, Ala., with a complete transmitter loaded into a truck and supposed to be following him closely while he drove ahead in his car to have a location spotted by the time the truck could make it to the Memphis area. The truck never got to Memphis; it was cold weather and the truck driver took on too much corn as a pneumonia preventative, and wound up in the ditch somewhere. W4DUD put the matter up to the Memphis hams, and in less time than it takes to tell it, he had not one, but two transmitters at his disposal, with receivers to match and a corps of assistants to help.

The station which the Chattanooga hams set up at Paris, Tenn., was the Net Control Station for what at the time had no name, but which we will call the TVA Net. They operated on a frequency of 4282.5 kc. The majority of work was done on 'phone. The stations in the net were: W4AXO, Knoxville, Tenn.; WWKF-1, Athens, Tenn. (U. S. Forest Reserve Stn.); W4BLG, Wilson Dam, Ala.; W4DUD, Memphis, Tenn.; W4LU, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W4DRI, Cleveland, Tenn.; WWKU, Steamboat *Hiawassee*, anchored in Ohio River in and about Paducah, Ky. (the station on this boat used a U. S. Forestry Service frequency of 3195, and worked mostly on c.w.); W4CBS, Paris, Tenn., Net Control Station. At W4CBS the net frequency was monitored continuously 24 hours a day, and the roll of the net was called every hour. In addition to keeping in touch with members of its own net, the NCS ran regular schedules with stations aboard the U. S. Engineering boats *Yocono* and *Cado;* with a net to the east of which W4AEE was NCS; and with a net of which W4FK was NCS. This "TVA NET" didn't play so prominent a part as some, didn't get the chance to. And because its frequency was off the ham bands, many stations probably never heard it. But it was everlastingly *ready*, and IF the levees above and below Memphis had gone out, its work would have been spectacular. But the levees held, and everybody is glad of that.

—*W4PL*

Cairo Survey Award Won by Faries

The Oakland Radio Club's *Col. Claire Foster Award* for the individual outstanding work in A.R.R.L.'s Cairo Commercial Occupancy Survey goes to Mr. Walter R. Faries (15 Llanberris Road, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.).

This beautiful memorial plaque was reproduced with the competition announcement, page 24, March 1936 *QST*. Various individuals and club groups made noteworthy efforts at intervals during the survey-year, and he was in competition with 265 different individual observers. No other observer sent so many reports. His consistent work throughout the whole survey made him get to know most of the observed stations "by their first names" and his work totalled two to three times the volume submitted by his nearest competitors. When the Cairo Committee designated a new 21-Mc. range, some of the observers dropped out, but Mr. Faries did not fail us. Our thanks to the Oakland Radio Club for making the award available to help the program of the A.R.R.L. Cairo Committee in its efforts and program. Congratulations to Mr. Faries on your splendid and continuing work in the survey.

OBSERVERS' HONOR ROLL

Cairo Commercial Occupancy Survey
For March 1937

6000–8000 kcs.
Walter Lassak, DE3526/G

21,000–21,900 kcs.
W1BMW

PRIZES FOR BEST ARTICLES

The article by Mr. J. F. Thompson, W4DGS, wins the C.D. article contest prize this month. Each month we print the most interesting and valuable article received marked "for the C.D. contest." Contributions may be on any phase of amateur operating or communication activity (DX, 'phone, traffic, rag-chewing, clubs, fraternalism, etc.) which adds constructively to amateur organization work. Prize winners may select a 1937 bound *Handbook*, QST Binder and League Emblem, six logs, eight pads radiogram blanks, DX Map and three pads, or any other combination of A.R.R.L. supplies of equivalent value. Try your luck. Send your contribution to-day!

Re Harmonics!

By J. F. Thompson, W4DGS*

MOST of my operation is 'phone and therefore I am interested in improving the 'phone bands as much as possible and in creating a better feeling toward the 'phone ham by everyone concerned. Recently I got a new Breting 12. In tuning around 9 found hundreds of amateur 'phone signals in places far removed from authorized amateur frequencies, so I undertook to help by Official Observing work. I have sent out over 350 cards, but I have based the following on only 200 cards.

The harmonics fell into several groups. The largest group of cards went to those stations having harmonics between 7800 kc. and 8000 kc. The harmonics in this group were as a rule clean and sharp. When located, the fundamental, however, was usually broad and overmodulated. Some strong harmonics existed with signals of fine quality and sharpness though. From 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. CST the 7.8–8-Mc. band sounded like another amateur 'phone band. QRM from Commercials frequently made it a little hard to get the amateur call correct though most of the time the amateur harmonic held complete sway. This group of harmonics apparently came from 75-meter 'phones.

The second group of harmonics was found from 5400 kc. to 6000 kc. This group, though smaller in number, is probably the most dangerous of all harmonics since they fall in the frequencies allotted to the airways. The signals found here were apparently from 'phones operating in the 160-meter 'phone band. They were as a rule from one to two S points stronger than the fundamental, and many times the fundamental could not be heard while the harmonic was S8 or better! Almost without exception this group of harmonics was found to be broad and obviously from rigs already radiating a harmonic. Overmodulation increased the difficulty because the S meter would swing widely with modulation.

Another popular group of harmonic frequencies are found around 11,800 kc. Most of these also were 160-meter harmonics. These harmonics were all heard in daylight and from stations more than 500 miles away, much farther than the range of even the most powerful 160-meter 'phones. Many of these harmonics were poor in quality but strength 9!

Then there are parasitics not so numerous but, nevertheless, in the wrong places at the wrong time. One card was sent to a high-powered station with an equally high-powered operator who was heard at 790 kc. in the standard broadcast band. He was over 250 miles away. He answered the card in no uncertain terms, stating that he was not operating at that time. I wrote to the operator at the other end of the QSO and he said that he worked the above station five or six times each week on aked and that he knew the operator personally and that the QSO took place at the time reported. He also said that he had warned this operator numerous times about the broadness of the signal, but that the answer was that probably the high-powered signal was blocking the receiver. Of course the high-powered op couldn't have been on the air at that time. What do you think? Another card was sent to an operator whose station was heard S9 on 6350 kc. He called me by long-distance telephone and arranged a aked. He corrected it at once in a fine spirit of coöperation.

Another card went to a station whose operator was really pitching one. Everybody was there—including the harmonics. He had three of them. One at 3670, one at 5555 and another at 11,110 kc. So the drunken remarks had pretty good coverage. Not so good for the goodwill of Amateur Radio.

Another card went to a station heard operating at 7560 kc. He was a W8 and said he was operating in the 160-meter 'phone band. He was working another W8. During the QSO he said several times that *he had had a hard time getting his second harmonic strong enough* so that he could raise the 75-meter 'phone boys in the daytime! He increased not only his second harmonic but also the others.

Harmonics as a rule were noticed from stations whose operators were blowing about their fine equipment or talking not so much for the operator at the other end of the QSO as for their "great unseen audience." Many of them were from CQ Hounds. You know the type. The ham that thinks he sounds like Mr. NBC and proceeds to tell the world. Many of the harmonics when modulated caused the S meter to rise. The average harmonic, however, was found to be modulated about 80 per cent. Some were broad and burpy on either side. No reports were sent unless the signal strength of the harmonic was S8 or better. They were found interfering with airplanes seeking information from ground stations, ground stations sometimes commenting on the difficulty to the plane in flight. Other harmonics interfered with short-wave relay broadcast stations both foreign and domestic, commercial telephone service and press stations.

It looks like we hams are going to have to learn to properly use the frequencies that we already have before we can reasonably expect to get more frequencies. We cannot expect more if we create a nuisance in using frequencies that we already have.

Attention is called to two articles concerning harmonics and their cure appearing recently in *QST*. The first was "About This Harmonic Radiation Problem," by W1EAO (February *QST*, page 22), the second was "Electrostatic Shielding in Transmitter Output Circuits" (March *QST*, page 19W). All amateurs are urged to read and study both of these articles. The "Faraday shields" explained in March *QST* are now being widely acclaimed by hundreds of amateurs as the answer to their harmonic problems. Check up on *your* harmonics and avoid any possible QRM to other services. 160-meter 'phones should look for (and suppress) harmonics falling between 5400 and 6000 kcs. 75-meter 'phone harmonics fall as follows: 3500–3550 (VE)—between 10,500–10,650; 3850 (VE)—on 11,550; 3900–4000—between 11,700–12,000 kcs. Airways, Press and Telephone frequencies within these ranges can experience serious interference from amateur harmonics. Let's prevent it!

* SCM Alabama, 2248 Arlington Ave., So., Birmingham, Ala.

G.C.A.R.A. Emergency Transmitter Contest

To promote preparation for emergency communication work the Greater Cincinnati Amateur Radio Association is conducting an Emergency Transmitter Contest for amateurs of the greater Cincinnati area. The contest started March 19th and will end May 21st. Prizes will be awarded for the best sets submitted. Entries will be judged on neatness, compactness, ingenuity, portability and ease of operation from auxiliary power sources in case of failure of the regular supplies. The power input of the transmitter must not exceed 25 watts. It may be designed for either 'phone or c.w. No antenna system is necessary, but the antenna tuning device must accompany the submitted transmitter. An entry blank for this contest may be secured from the club secretary, W8NUP, Ed Dowling, 4989 Western Hills Ave., Cincinnati. This is an excellent type of activity for clubs and it is hoped many more will take steps to encourage emergency preparedness.

Build that portable or emergency power supply now. Be prepared for emergencies. Don't miss the pleasures of communication success in the open during the coming months. Get ready for the annual A.R.R.L. Field Day—coming June 19th–20th this year.

Coming Hamfests

Abilene, Texas: The amateurs of West Texas are holding a hamfest in Abilene on May 8th and 9th. All amateurs are invited. Registrations fifty cents. For further details see W5SP, William O. Ansley, P. O. Box 602, Abilene.

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Milwaukee, Wis.: The 14th Annual QSO Party of the Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club, Inc., will be held Saturday, May 15th, 6:30 P.M., CST, at the Milwaukee Athletic Club, East Mason and North Broadway. Central Division Director Mathews, W9ZN, will be present with latest information on the A.R.R.L. Board Meeting. Tickets: $2.25. Advance tickets: $2.00, obtainable through W9GVL, Chas. O. Meyer, 3720A North 6th Street, Milwaukee.

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Williamsport, Pa.: The Lycoming Radio Association, Williamsport, invites all radio amateurs to attend its hamfest scheduled for May 15th at South Williamsport Community Hall. Come early—stay late!

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Scranton, Pa.: On Sunday, May 23rd, the Electric City Radio Club will stage its first annual hamfest at Hotel Casey, Scranton. Advance registrations $1.75; at the door tickets will be $2.00.

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Moose Jaw, Sask.: The Moose Jaw Amateur Radio Club is sponsor of the annual Saskatchewan Convention (Hamfest) to be held in Moose Jaw, May 24th. Secretary Pickford promises a big time.

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Cleveland, Ohio: The radio amateurs of Cleveland and their friends, broadcast station engineers, police radio operators, radio service men and others have formed a "Shut-In Day Committee" for the purpose of showing their unfortunate shut-in friends a good time in the form of an outing. This outing will be held at Puritas Springs Park, Cleveland, on August 1st, Sunday, full day. Everyone is invited: amateurs, their friends, shut-ins and their friends, SWL's and the general public. W8LXV, a member of the committee, advises, "For further information write to John E. 'Pop' Garvey, Chairman, 2141 W. 67th St., Cleveland, Ohio."

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VE1DQ, Halifax, Nova Scotia, maintains a regular schedule with VE5TV, Nottingham Island, Baffin Land, on 14-Mc. 'phone. This proves a real service since the family of one of the operators at 5TV lives only one quarter mile from 1DQ. Likewise, the lads at VE5RA on isolated Resolution Island have found amateur radio a great blessing in talking to their relatives via VE1DQ.

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1.75-Mc. DX

G2DQ worked W1BB on 1.75 Mc. on March 6th and took a contest number from him. W1BB worked both G2DQ and G2PL on March 13th, exchanging numbers with G2PL. It is hoped that some trans-Atlantic tests on "160" can be arranged for late this fall. Tests on previous years have proven most interesting, with quite a number of hams getting across the pond. Much credit is due G6AA (ex-G2II) for his work in the '34, '35 and '36 tests and his very complete report on 1936 work, which is being circulated among the stations concerned.

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"On January 10th at 1 P.M. P.S.T., I called CQ on 1972 kc. In accordance with prearrangement, W6MBN picked up my signals and put them out on 28 Mc. Looking over the 28-Mc. band I heard W9GND coming back to me on 'phone. Contact was held without a break until signals faded out. W6MBN had his receiver tuned to my frequency through all this and I fed W9GND's signal to MBN via my transmitter. The most interesting part of the whole experiment was when W9GND called CQ. I picked it up, fed it to W6MBN, who put it on the air on 28 Mc. An answer was picked up by me from W9TTB; his 'phone signals were fed to W6MBN, who retransmitted them to W9GND and a satisfactory contact was made."

—*W6AK*

Fifty-two days of portable operation have just been completed by W5GI, operating from a point six miles east of Douglas, Ariz. Close to 100 QSO's were made and over 600 words of messages handled. A schedule with W5EJB was made at noon. The set up proved its complete reliability. Three six-volt bats had to be changed but once in the 52-day period. A 12- to 350-volt dynamotor was used with 47–'10 layout. Antenna (for 7 Mc.) was a half-wave Hertz center-fed and just 18 feet high. When a 45 m.p.h. wind wrecked the tent and whole works, this antenna on bushes but eight feet high brought a report of S4 at noon. Input to final? 32 watts. Starting January 25th Mr. Wainman is operating W5GI BT 6 from a point near Miscal, Ariz.

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W2JBF, Barnegat, N. J., has held the following calls during his amateur career: W3BRH, W2ABP, W4AGD, W2ERV, W3DPZ.

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W9NUF, O.R.S., Chicago, says that W9NWE (see page 71, May *QST*) doesn't know what QRM is. He, W9NUF, lives within two miles of the following *63* hams: W9ABU AI DRN DTN EGA ERL ETP FPP FZ GRV GRY GST HCI IPS IUY JO KF KHA KJH KQW LJX LKF LWW LXR LXX MOB MR MYB MZT NHT OQM ORX PEB RHE RJW RLP ROP RUK SAN SFW SG SGZ SPG TMH TPB TRD TRF TTE UAU UHA USR UYN VCB VCX VDA VES VFZ VJB VS WC WFM WFS WTO.

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W6MPK thinks he must have worked three brothers: Izy, Ike and Abe . . . otherwise W2IZY, W1IKE and VK2ABE.

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Any Night! Was It You?

By "Herbq"

Time: 9:35 P EST, W-(who?) S7 on the east coast. CQ's six minutes, off 15 seconds, plays with bug eight minutes, sends test five, repeats whole mess six times, and on the ONLY "clear" channel on the 80-meter band. Nice going!

On 500 kc. (*long* waves to you kids). (?) saying GE to everyone at 10 A.M. Hang over?

On 3610. (.)'s bug being mistaken for his left foot! W(?) with a yard long yoooopft to his keyed xtal sigs.

On A.A.R.S. Net. (.)'s and cohorts trying to out Mac McElroy and sounding like a J PX tape run backwards. Tsk tsk childred, such sendin' in this day an' age.

Off Freq. (Who) CQing for two hours on 3485 kc.

In print. Frank H. Shaw in "Full Five Fathoms," ". . . it wasn't SOS then—it was PDQ; the international signal that meant distress heralding disaster." Oh, yeah?

To be shot at sunrise (or preferably earlier): (1) These mugs who claim xtal control is more expensive than these lousy self-excited rigs they mess up the band with. First in line (who?) (2) The ditto who knows only one report, i.e. 599X (3) The expert who can't possibly have a bum note, the fault is always the other fellows receiver. (4) The foney fone that has "all the dope on that" with a bar room tenor's voice, parroting all bits of gab, and with a "handle." Wonder why (who?) is practicing "code" on 80 after claiming to have graduated (!?) into an A-1 fone hound?

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What about it . . . *was* it y o u? Put your own call in each of the spaces above and see if it fits. Should we revive "prehistoric signal" listings, or create a new department like this? If all ham radio operating was patterned after *your* particular standard, would it rate approbation and public respect? . . . or ridicule? Would you lower or raise the average of amateur operating? Do you make any of the above bulls in current operating? Send in examples that you note if you like. But first, why not spend a few minutes "looking at ourselves as others see us" and looking at those *Handbook* chapters on operating practice and policy. Let's clean up our operating so it becomes impossible to find such absurdities in the game!

How's DX?

How:

Ho-ho! What a DX Contest! More countries, more WAC's, more TBTOC's, more 4BTOC's, and even 5BTOC's, than ever before. Antennas played a still greater part than in previous contests, every conceivable type of directive affair having its own faithful followers who swear by/at it. We've come a long way since the first international contests—imagine the mess we would have been in without crystal control and s.s. supers!

Let's try to analyze the thing a little. In spite of all of the technical advancements, the determining factor is still *Operating*. Yes, "operating" with a capital "O." You all know how efficient K5AY's operating was. At least you should know, he worked enough of you! No wasted effort, no lengthy calls or sign-offs, and always on the band that would hand back the greatest returns for the investment. Take any of the high scores: XE2N, W6CXW, W1SZ, W2AIW. Their signals were good, it's true, but there were others that compared quite favorably. So the laurels still go to the fellow with the ability, an intangible little thing that even the gold of old man Croesus couldn't buy. Maybe that's one of the things we like about amateur radio: it's a game where the race goes to the swift, not to the fellow with all of the world's goods at his fingertips.

Still, it would be nice to own enough land to put up several rhombics, and then have a separate kilowatt on each band. . . .

W3QP suggests a simple little maneuver that might help all concerned. If fellows in this country must test their transmitters on the air, they could at least send "VVV" instead of the somewhat prevalent "test." It would make no difference, except that English amateurs send "test" instead of "CQ." The real solution, of course, is for everyone to test into a dummy load, instead of radiating their test signals.

Where:

Those of you who missed EL2A need not lose out on a contact with Liberia. The representative of that country is now EL2M, Henry Grimes, Box 72, Montrovia. His signal is reported anything from T2 to T8, but usually around 14,-125 kc. However, a self-excited oscillator is used so you may find him down around the high-frequency end of the band. Look for him around 8 P.M., E.S.T. But don't think you worked him on 'phone. That one's a phoney. At least, the real EL2M didn't have a 'phone rig up till April. Thanks W2FBA, W1ICA, W1IEO, W8MAH, W9FS, W2KAK . . . . . Speaking of phonies, there were two ZS2A's in the contest again this year. But we'll venture to say that the real ZS2A's operating made the fake one look like a sissy, so there wasn't much chance of confusing the two . . . . . Then there was FK7KW, about whom we know nothing except that the prefix is not assigned . . . . . Also, the real VS1AA (ex-VS2AF) writes to say that anyone who thinks he worked VS1AA between November 9, 1936, and February 7, 1937, was being fooled. You'll know when you work the real one—he never fails to QSL . . . . . Another bootlegger picked out a good call when he used VQ3MSN, but the real owner writes to notify us that the station is inactive at present . . . . . But it doesn't pay to think everyone a phoney. No, sir! This column was called to task for hazarding that VS7MB fell into the same category as VS7AI, another phoney. It ain't true! Captain M. Bisdee, Royal Army Medical Corps, Military Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon, writes a much nicer letter than we deserve and says that he operates VS7MB, and it is very much authentic. His 30 watts has only given him a few W contacts so far, but he hopes the W's he did work were not misled by the incorrect utterance in this column. We apologize, and thank Captain Bisdee. The active stations over there are VS7AR, VS7RF, VS7JW, VS7EB, VS7MB, VS7JG, and sometimes VS7CE and VS7TC . . . . . Spanish activity continues. W1EZ worked EAB3 (7240 kc. T6c) at 2:30 A.M., W8KBJ worked an EA8 on 'phone, and W1FTR worked EA9AI on 7 Mc. one night at 9 P.M. EAB3 said he was in democratic territory in Spain, whatever that is . . . . . W6ITH reports a nice 'phone QSO with the yacht *Latitude*, operating out of Manila Harbor. Depending on the location, either KZYL or KA1YL is used. Frequencies in use are 14,036, 14,196, and 14,232 kc. Send your QSL to the yacht via P. O. Box 3232, Manila . . . . . Two active French Guiana stations are FY8A and FY8C. We'd give you their frequencies but they don't stay put, jumping all around the 14-Mc. band. You can send cards via FY8C, Narolles, Box 43, Cayenne, French Guiana . . . . . G5RV, who kept a schedule with him for some time, straightens us out on the HS1PJ-HS1RJ affair. They are both under the control of Mr. Sangiem Powtongsook, and HS1PJ works on 14,200 kc., and HS1RJ on 14,360 kc. But you may know all this by now—HS1RJ came through well during the Contest . . . . . The QRA of VP2LD (7075 kc., T79x) is Louis Devaux, St. Lucia, B. W. I.

When:

Remember when the 28-Mc. reports used to trickle in? You know, "W2... heard the harmonic of W9..." and "W4... reports a brief contact with W6...". Well, that hard-working ten-meter gang is down on 56 Mc., plugging away, and darned if we don't think they're going to do something. You know that G5BY was heard by a W2, of course. ZS1H is on every day at 1600 GMT, and VK2GU is on Mondays and Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M., EST. But the news of the week is reception by W6ITH of JNJ's harmonic, the harmonics from several ZL's and a K6, and several unidentified 'phone carriers! The time: 5:30 P.M., PST. So how's for some of you hard-boiled DX'ers getting down on five with some c.c. power and a good receiver, and giving the thing a chance?

Eighty was swell during the contest for European and African contacts, at least for the East Coast gang. It's a none-too-easy band down in the 4th District though, so the contacts of W4APU with ZS1AA (3502 kc., T9x) and K6JPD are rather outstanding . . . . . If you didn't try the band during the tests you missed nice ones like OE3AH, FA8IH, SM7UC, EI4J, GI6TK, VO1W, FM8AD, K7PQ, HB9T, and of course the many G's, F's, D's, and PAO's.

News on ten is the QSO of W6BAM with MX2B, for the first 28-Mc. W-MX work. We hope MX2B will get on often and give more a chance to get Manchukuo on 28 Mc. . . . . Ten was anybody's band during the contest—the West Coast taking away plenty of Europeans from the eastern fellows, and VK's and ZL's up to S7 and S8 on the East Coast. No one neglected 28 Mc. this time, and it gave them good ones like SV1KE, YR5AA, HK1JB, K7PQ, YM4AA, FA8IH, I1KN, U2NE, YU7DX, J3FZ, J4CT, J3FJ, J8CF, OA4J, VK7RV, VP2AT, and ZE1JR, as well as the less scarce European and South American countries.

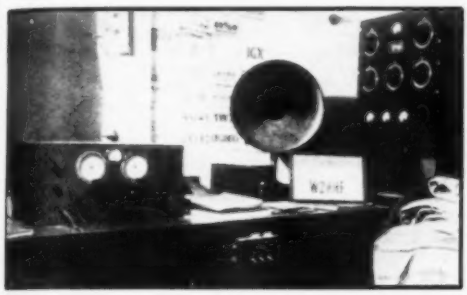
The forty-meter band turned in an awfully good account of itself, what with Asia coming through on the East Coast, and Europe on the other side of the continent. The tendency was to stay on 20, with the band staying open practically 24 hours, but those that tried 7 Mc. grabbed off a lot of multipliers. F8EO, G6NF, GM5YG, GI6TK, VS1AB, EI8B, and many others came through to the W6's. HR1UZ, YV5AO, XU8HW, and VP7NR were choice bits for the easterners.

The 14-Mc. band yielded the most multipliers in practically every case, as one would expect. Did you work all of the following: HH5PA; CP1AA; U9ML; FA8DA; KA1US; FT4AK; YJ1A; CN8MI; ZK1RG; U9AW; U6SE; XU8JR; J8CA; KA1MD; YV5AN; PK1RL; VQ8AB; HS1RJ; CR7MB, FB8AD or VP8B? Well, neither did a lot of us, but all of them were on at one time or another . . . . .

W8MAH sends in a list, helpful to those who still need Asia for WAC. J2LU (14,260 kc., T9x), J2JJ (14,275 kc., T9x), J2MH (914,310 kc., T9x); and U9's can be found off the deep end of 14,400 kc. From 8–9:30 A.M. for the Japanese stations, midnight for the Asiatic Russians .. .. .. And if it's VK6's you need, W8MAH recommends VK6SA (14,050 or 14,280 kc.), or VK6LJ (14,130 kc.), around 9 A.M.

Who:

ZU1T writes to say that he is still convalescing, and cannot stay up as late as he used to. He was sick during the latter part of the S.A.R.R.L. contest, and was running a fever. At that, his best work was exchanging numbers with *12 stations in one hour!* .. .. .. We regret to report the death of SU1AP, killed in the large seaplane he was piloting between Southampton, England, and Alexandria, Egypt. Ice formed on the wings and the plane crashed near Lyon, France .. .. .. GM2BD (14,130 kc.) is looking for W5, W6, and W7 stations each day from 03 to 04 GMT .. .. .. W8CNC reports that VK6LJ (14,130 kc., T8x) needs Mississippi, Vermont, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico for



WE WERE CURIOUS ABOUT W2HHF DOWN IN NEW YORK CITY BECAUSE HE WORKS AND HEARS SO MUCH GOOD DX, AND WE THOUGHT SUCH A STUNT WAS IMPOSSIBLE IN THE CROWDED METROPOLITAN AREA

So here it is: W2HHF, Liscum Diven, New York City. The receiver is an old model RME9D, with a DB20 preselector. The transmitter is a 47 oscillator, 6L6's in parallel doubling, and driving a 203A with 275 watts input. The antenna is conventional, and yet he hears and works stuff like PK6AJ, XU8HW, KA1MD, J8CD, FT4AB, U6ST, EA9AH, and KA1US.

So there it is. We still don't know the answer. Unless, of course, it's the ability of the operator. . . .

WAS. He comes through best between 3:30 and 5:30 A.M., EST .. .. .. To add insult to injury, old "8-watt" W5CPT, that low-powered fellow down in Texas, didn't stop in the contest. He made WAC twice during the tests, once on 28 Mc. His WAC's total 6 now, his countries 37. On a "countries per kilowatt" basis, he'd have most of us looking rather ridiculous. But listen, W5CPT, aren't there times when you wish you had just a little more power? Or do you do it just to make us feel futile?

WAC:

U6SE tells those he QSO's that he is in Asia but the I.A.R.U., the international amateur union that issues the certificates, has set up continental divisions that put U6SE in Europe. The A.R.R.L. map shows these divisions, if you're in doubt .. .. .. Latest 'phone WAC's are to ZS6AJ, W2HFS, W3ZX, W1SZ, W5AKZ, W1CGY, W1FVO, W3MD, W9NGZ, W9YGC, 8U1RO, W3EMM, W8IMS, and I1TKM .. .. .. And all the troubles don't happen to W's. Quoting from *Amateur Radio*, the Australian amateur society magazine: "In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. During the last VK-ZL test many hams wished, when W stations answered a 'CQ Europe,' that the Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrim Fathers!"

—*W1JPE*

Irish DX Contest

The Radio Society of Northern Ireland is holding a contest during May week-ends for all amateurs in Ireland (EI and GI) and the rest of the world. The week-ends May 7th–9th, 14th–16th, 21st–23rd, 28th–30th will be used. On each period activity will start at 2400 GT on the Friday and end at 2400 GT on the Sunday. Only one operator will be allowed at each station; if more than one operator, each operator's score counts separately. All stations must exchange RST reports to receive points. Stations may be worked only once during the contest. All amateur frequency bands may be used. Scoring: For contacts between Europe and EI/GI: one point; Africa (above equator): two points; Africa (below equator): three points; North America: three points; South America: four points; Oceania: four points. Irish stations will multiply by the number of countries worked. U.S.A. districts W1–W9 and Canadian VE1–VE5 count as separate countries. Awards: The Leonard Trophy will be awarded for one year to the leading Irish station. A gold medal will go to the leading station outside Ireland, a silver medal to the second high. All entries must reach the Hon. Secretary, R.S.N.I., F. A. Robb, GI6TK, 46, Victoria Avenue, Sydenham, Belfast, N. Ireland, not later than July 31st.

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Hungarian DX Contest

The first Hungarian DX Contest will be held on the five week-ends of May under the auspices of the National Union of the Hungarian Shortwave Amateurs. Each period starts Saturday at 1400 GT and ends Sunday at 2400 GT. Six figure serial numbers will be exchanged, one point for receiving, one point for sending, two points if numbers are handled successfully both ways. The serial numbers will be made up as follows: The first three numbers will be the RST report of the station worked, the last three will represent the number of the QSO; thus, in the fifth QSO the number might be 579005, in the one hundredth QSO, 579100, etc. On any given week-end the same station may be worked more than once, if on a different frequency band. The same station may be worked on each week-end. Total points are to be multiplied by the number of different HA stations worked. QSO's with the same station on a different band counting an extra multiplier. At least one participant in every country, but not more than three, will receive a certificate for his contest work. Each district in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa will be considered as separate countries for purposes of the awards. A complete log, containing data on the transmitter and receiver, list of QSO's (with time, call, serial numbers, frequency band, points, etc.) should arrive at the Union not later than August 1st; address: Matyas-ter 6., Budapest, Hungary.

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Polish DX Contest

P.Z.K., the Polish Section, I.A.R.U., is holding a DX contest for Polish amateurs and those throughout the rest of the world. The competition starts at 0001 GT, May 16th, and ends at 2400 GT, May 30th. Polish stations will give a serial number, which must be received correctly and reported via QSL card. If the number is not received, or incorrectly received, or the QSL card is not sent, the QSO will not count for either competitor. Points will be scored as follows: VE1, VE2, VE3, W1, W2, W3, W4 and W8 claim four points for each complete SP QSO; VE4 and W9 claim five points per QSO; W5 six points; VE5, W6 and W7 eight points each. Points for 28-Mc. QSO's will be quadrupled. Each station may be worked once only. Special diplomas and a year's subscription to the P.Z.K. magazine will be awarded to the three highest competitors other than those in Poland. A diploma also will be awarded to the highest scorer in each country. QSL cards should be sent to the Polish QSL Bureau. P.Z.K., Lwow, Bielowskiego 6, Poland. Cards received after October 31st will not be considered.

Results SARRL Contest

THE Rand Daily Mail Trophy presented for the Golden Jubilee Long Distance International Radio Contest, which was organized by the South African Radio Relay League, has been won by an American amateur, Mr. Clark C. Rodimon, W1SZ of West Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. with a score of 2368 points. The competition, which took place during the four weekends of January, attracted entrants from nearly all parts of the world and more than 5000 cards were received from competitors. The trophy is designed in the form of a single silver aerial mast standing on a map of Africa etched on a portion of a silver globe.

The runner-up was W1TW. The certificate winners are as follows: W1SZ, W2CJM, W3CHH, W4AUU, W5EUG, W6ODD, W7EHT, W8JMP, W9AEH, VE1EA, VE2DR, VK2DG, VK3MR, VK5RX, VK7CL, ZL1HY, ZL3JX, G5RI, OZ3FL, K6CGK, F8TQ, PY1AZ, LU6AX, OE3FL, J2JJ, HAF8D, YM4AA, VO4Y, D3CSC, KA1SL, ON4NC, HB9J, PA0AZ and I1KN.

The African winner was ZT2Q with ZU6P second high. The certificate winners in Africa are as follows: ZS1AN, ZT1AG, ZU1T, ZS2X, ZT2Q, ZS4U, ZS5AH, ZT5Z, ZU5G, ZS6AJ, ZT6Y, ZU6P, VQ8AF, CR7GF and ZE1JJ.

Received via radio from ZT6AU, April 12th.

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BRASS POUNDERS' LEAGUE

(February 16th–March 15th)

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
W3FTK	50	48	1288	8	1400
W3EOP	59	11	840	2	912
W6ITH	185	147	395	101	828
W8MQX	49	418	312	—	779
W7DUE	197	16	522	16	751
W8KUN	27	52	634	24	737
W6JTV	57	207	291	154	709
W1IP	31	24	600	6	661
W6MTP	8	8	627	2	645
W1IST	368	68	180	—	616
W3SN	98	106	408	—	612
W6KFC	20	52	519	20	611
W1IOR	123	141	322	23	609
W8LSF	15	3	45	532	595
W8JTT	565	1	2	—	568
W9PVZ	33	65	422	32	552
W4PL	34	36	453	25	548
W9RMN	7	29	489	20	545
W1IWC	56	30	448	7	541
W2EGF	43	18	461	9	531
W1HSX	81	74	312	52	519
W3BWT	43	71	345	60	519
W8QAN	60	62	336	61	519
W8AQE	102	70	296	47	515
W1FSV	93	82	316	22	513
W9ESA	35	89	324	65	513
W3CEZ	69	81	348	10	508
W6CII	60	120	210	114	504

MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
KA1HR	924	547	736	535	2742
W9BNT	69	289	156	—	514
W3ECA	39	57	365	50	511

These stations "make" the B.P.L. with *total* of 500 or over. One hundred deliveries + Ex. Del. Credits also rate B.P.L. standing. The following one-operator stations make the B.P.L. on deliveries. Deliveries count!

W6GVU, 432	W2DBQ, 153	W2GGE, 118
W3QP, 302	W1JXP, 146	W1FRO, 117
W3EWJ, 242	W8NDE, 138	W1IMV, 110
W6IOX, 237	W7APS, 132	W2ISQ, 107
W1AW, 213	W8CEU, 128	W6JVG, 106
W6GHD, 194	W7HD, 127	W9KJY, 106
W1UE, 179	W9PTU, 127	W9GMT, 103
W6IMI, 171	W1KH, 124	More-than-one-opr. W5FSK, 120

A.A.R.S.

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
WLXB (K6OGD)	200	228	954	—	1382
WLVH (W6BMC)	12	17	598	12	639

WLYB (W6IMI) and WLMI (W6GXM) made the B.P.L. *on 111 and 110 message deliveries respectively.*

MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
WLM (W3CXL)	445	257	1496	—	2198

WLU (W9BNT) made the B.P.L. *on 134 message deliveries.*

A total of 500 or more, or 100 *deliveries* Ex. D. Cr. will put *you* in line for a place in the B.P.L.

Briefs

The Swedish East Asiatic Film Expedition is enroute to the Far East. The expedition's radio station, SMVQ, uses 6 Mc. for work with G stations and 14 Mc for contacts with radio amateurs. Operation is at 0600 and 2100 GT (1:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. EST) daily. Please report all contacts or reception to A.R.R.L.

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The Battleship *New York* has been ordered to England as the U. S. Navy's representative at the coronation of King George VI. W3DTO, who is making the cruise, has a special souvenir QSL made up in honor of the occasion and will send one to any amateur he hears on schedule during the cruise. Anyone interested send a QSL card to W3DTO's home address, making a schedule for any time between 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 A.M., EST, any day from April 20th to May 20th. These will be, of course, "listening schedules" only, since W3DTO cannot transmit.

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And during the flood there was the ham who said, "CQ, CQ Portsmouth, Ohio—41 people needing food and children."

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Congratulations to A.R.R.L.'s Southeastern Division Director, Ben Adams, W4APU, on the addition to his family of Miss Carolyn on March 10th!

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W5EHR, Oklahoma City, Okla., is transmitting television images on approximately 1975-kc. The scanning disc used is a 3-spiral, 45-hole affair, and turns at 900 r.p.m. A transmission is made each Sunday at 8:00 A.M.

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The height of something-or-other in diplomacy is reported by W9CA. A W4 answered his CQ and then wanted to sign off right away. W9CA said, "What's your hurry to sign off?" The W4 replied, "No hurry here, OM, just thought that with a signal as good as yours you would want to be working DX." MIM

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"There certainly isn't any justice. For the past two weeks I have been hearing stations calling EL2M, but up until last night had just about decided that I couldn't find him. Last night, however, I heard a well-known W8 calling EL2M. A few minutes later I contacted this W8 and asked him what the frequency of the EL was. Whereupon he comes back with, 'Darned if I know, OM, I was calling him just because everybody else was.' It's not right. Hi."

—*W6EOW*

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In QSO with W4DQH, Nashville, Tenn., on 14-Mc. 'phone, W5FIY, Okemah, Okla., gave him a message for a friend. W4DQH said to look for him next evening—that he would probably have an answer. But they did not click as arranged. The following morning on his scheduled contact with VK2OQ, W5FIY was surprised to receive the reply from Nashville, relayed from W4DQH to VK2OQ. A 25,000-mile journey to cover a 900-mile distance wasn't bad traveling for that message, considering that no time was lost! Hi.

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Radio operator examinations for the balance of the year 1937 scheduled to be held in Winston-Salem, N. C., will be held in the Civil Service Room, Post Office Building, instead of the Reynolds High School Building as previously announced.

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W3BEI, Audubon, N. J., was unintentionally omitted from the list of stations shown in April *QST* as assisting in the flood emergency work. The only 3.9-Mc. 'phone active in his locality, he took all traffic for Jersey points, received by 'phone, then distributed on the 3700-kc. Jersey Net, also via "75" 'phone to shore points. Quite a percentage of his work was with W1SZ, W3FJU and W8BRC.

O.B.S.

The following is a supplement to the list of A.R.R.L. Official Broadcasting Stations in October *QST* (page 122): W5AOZ, W5BLQ, W5DOK, W9IYL, W9RUJ, W9RZA, VE1EV.

A.R.R.L. Headquarters Operators

Hal Bubb, "Hal," Chief Opr. W1AW

The following calls and personal sines belong to members of the A.R.R.L. Headquarters gang:

W1AL, J. J. Lamb, "jim"
W1AW, A.R.R.L. Headquarters Operators Club
W1BAW, R. B. Beaudin, "rb"
W1BDI, F. E. Handy, "fh"
W1CBD, C. B. DeSoto, "dc"
W1DF, George Grammer, "gg"
W1EH, K. B. Warner, "ken"
W1ES, A. A. Hebert, "ah"
W1GS, F. C. Beekley, "beek"
W1JEQ, Vernon Chambers, "vc"
W1JFN, A. L. Budlong, "bud"
W1JPE, Byron Goodman, "by"
W1JTD, Hall Bubb, "hal"
W1SZ, C. C. Rodimon, "rod"
W1TS, Don Mix, "don"
W1UE, E. L. Battey, "ev"

STATION ACTIVITIES

CANADA

MARITIME DIVISION

MARITIME—SCM, A. M. Crowell, VE1DQ—EA reports some FB work during the DX contest; he worked G2PL on five bands both before and during the contest; he also got an 88 from FA8IH on 3.5 Mc. EX had a week's holidays during the contest—stuck a nail in his foot!! AX has returned to 14 Mc. with a new rig. AW has been swatting 'phone DX via 14 Mc. BC and XYL are changing QTH, the latter will soon operate under her own call, OW. Congratulations, Mrs. B. BV goes home from Halifax week-ends to work the old DX. FQ is getting new rig ready on 14 Mc. after getting fixed up for unlimited 'phone. KW, new traffic man, has been scheduling EY. FO has been trying a Class "B" linear amplifier. Fredericton news via JO: HM has new rig about finished—2A5, pair 2A5's and pair tens. VE3DX, attending college here, has his comm. ticket. AJ is trying to raise a power transformer. AM, local R.I., is working DX on 28 Mc. FX is on 7 Mc. with '47-'46-pair 46's. JO has rebuilt using 59 e.c. osc. and '45 amp.-15 watts. St. John: The Loyalist City Amateur Radio Club, newly organized here, is starting off right by appointing EE as press agent for the St. John gang to handle notes for the S.C.M. FB and thanks, fellows! HL has been elected first president of the club. AK, AY, DH and EJ are preparing to hit the air. BA, GO and FK keep 14 Mc. hot. FL gets out well on 1.75-Mc. low-power 'phone. IG works with IF with a nice transmitter on 28 Mc. IZ doesn't help the power company much with his 15 watts. CM, FC and FU work 3.5-Mc. c.w. EI is still going strong after the European contacts. GP is building a new modulator. JW is a new ham. JN's junior 3-watt 1.75-Mc. 'phone is very consistent over 100 miles. BF, IE, CE, FL and JN have a nice 1.75-Mc. 'Phone Net. EE is looking for a W5 and W7 for all districts in Canada and U. S. on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. EN and HZ were heard testing on 56 Mc. EV is in line for O.B.S. being already O.P.S. Prince Edward Island: EY is now net control for the Maritime Net. DQ has been keeping schedules since Feb. 20th with VE5TV, Nottingham Island, handling notes and personal messages to and from the boys "in isolation" and their families in Halifax. Both VE5TV and VE5RA (Resolution Island) have had several enjoyable chats with their XYL's and friends via 14-Mc. 'phone and DQ. Newfoundland News (via VO1W): VO1D has a new Hallicrafters Challenger. VO1H is waiting for genemotor for portable. VO1I and IJ are as active as ever. VO1K has 6L6 on 14 Mc. VO1M is active on 3.5-Mc. 'phone and c.w. VO1O has his 6L6's working now. VO1P has second rig now with pair of 808's in final. VO1S is going to build a receiver for herself. VO1W is active on 7 and 3.5 Mc.; he sends code practice every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 P.M. on 3525 kc. VO1X is building 6L6 crystal and pair tens, 120 watts. VO1C is new local. VO1Y, new local, has tem. rig, single '10 TNT. VO1Z, new local, has single '10 osc.; he is a brother of VO1G. VO2Z is active on 'phone, as also is VO4Y. VO3P is going strong on 14, 7 and 3.5 Mc. VO3Y is new in the ranks and puts out a T9X signal on 3.5 and 7 Mc. with his '10 TNT. VO3F at Belle Isle has daily schedules with VE2MS at Harrington Harbour. VO3R, the first VO3 and one of the oldest VO's, is entering on its tenth year handling Grenfell Mission traffic thru W1KH daily. VO3X has scrapped his TNT and built a c.c. rig, 89 crystal and 807 final.

Traffic: **VE1**HH 74 EY 30 EV 10. VO1W 11.

ONTARIO DIVISION

ONTARIO—SCM, Fred H. B. Saxon, VE3SG—R.M.'s: VE3ABW, DU, GT, MB, QK, TM, WK, WX. P.A.M.: NX. DC (Doc. Jaffray, Dundas) reports traffic for first time in fifteen years. On March 1st the Hamilton Club entertained 90 hams, gathered together from Beamsville, Dundas, Brantford, Waterloo, Strathroy, Kitchen, London, Collingwood, Mimico, Toronto and Weston. The speaker was Mr. Kelterbourne of Canadian Westinghouse. UF has gone north to Timmins. TM is fast becoming a dyed-in-the-wool 'phone man. DU had three weeks holidays and QSO'ed 56 Europeans on 28 Mc. WK has Mac-Key. My thanks to those who submitted logs in the Section QSO contest. I have a record of 55 taking part. AAG gets the 3.5-Mc. crystal for the best log, having 16 T9X and 5 T9 reports for a total of 21 contacts. GT addressed the International Alumnae Association for an hour and a quarter on Ham Radio. SS is new O.R.S. in Welland. DH in St. Catharines is after O.R.S. ticket. North Toronto Club had demonstration of just what is possible with 6L6 and 6L6G. AAY, of Rogers Radio Tubes, told the Wireless Association all about the new short-wave station, CFRX, at Aurora. ZE has installed Faraday screen and is pleased with it. TA has rebuilt. DV has new super. On Sunday, March 14th, between 10 and 11 A.M., a successful and most enjoyable 56-Mc. QSO was held between NH, SP, and OJ of Hamilton and ADO of Toronto. 81TD of Niagara Falls, N. Y., came to Toronto for the demonstration. LL has high-power 'phone rig on 14 Mc. LV overhauled receiver and exciter unit. CD is active on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. AGG has an '03A on 14 Mc. AGM has a half-kw. rig ready to go. Wireless Association executive for 1937: Pres., XJ; Vice-Pres., SX; Secy-Treas., AEX; Publicity Mgr., ADO; Exec. Comm., IB, IX, NF and MJ. TO is on 14-Mc. 'phone and c.w. YB is rebuilding whole station from waste basket up. FH had new crystal for 'phone work at 3874 kc. PT is having ticket endorsed for 3.9-Mc.'phone. OI got U9MF and SU1SG for WAC. YS has 211 in final. ACF is on regularly from Collingwood. FP is rebuilding with pair of 100TH's in final. TG is putting in single 100TH. AHY, AIH and AMZ are new hams in Welland. DO and VZ are operating R.C.N.V.R. station in Hamilton. DJ will change QTH to Hamilton first of May for the summer months. AMT is new in St. Catharines. XY has 59 e.c.-6L6 rig on 7 and 3.5 Mc. TH is building up exciter unit as described by 6CUH in *QST*. 8OYJ and 8OZN visited the Cardinal gang. XS is changing to 'phone. UO has new receiver. 32 stations reported a total of 1024 messages handled in the month, which is splendid. This personal message to those of you who do not handle traffic: "Please send me a letter or a postcard on the 16th of each month, reporting news of your station or of your friends." Thanks, gang. 73—CUL.

Traffic: **VE3**WK 173 SG 165 QK 140 ABW 94 TM 68 HV 53 WX 45 OI 32 DH 27 MA 26 DU 22 AGM 18 XL 17 KM 14 DW 13 CG-GT 12 QB 11 ZE 10 VD 13 SS 8 AE-TO-KT 7 CD-MB 6 UO 4 NC-DC-ABC 3 DJ-LI 2. (Jan.–Feb.: **VE3**AMU 16 MA 15 WX 22.)

QUEBEC DIVISION

QUEBEC—SCM, Stan Comach, VE2EE—We regret very much to report that our old pal "Doc" DG has found it necesary to resign the positions of Route Manager and Trunk Line Station; the boys will miss that snappy fist at the Montreal end. BF is rebuilding to an RK-23. IL has been working some real DX on 7 Mc. GO

has given up his ORS. CO is selling out and rebuilding. IJ and IY are on 14-Mc. 'phone. BP made a business trip to Vancouver and met some of the Winnipeg boys on his way back. KF has built a rack job, is active on the Tri-Colour Net and has received his O.R.S. AB and AC are active on 28 Mc. HH is using a T-20 final. DR worked a PK for his 73rd country. LL is visiting the boys across the Mason-Dixon Line. EY operating at LA, Lake St. Joseph, worked HD, Quebec City, on 56 Mc. AB is now O.O. LE, KO, NI, AB, HL, IT, AC, EC, GB, KF and HT are heard regularly on 3.5-Mc. 'phone. BU spent an enjoyable week-end at Hartford, saw all the tricks at Headquarters and visited Ed Handy at home. IN is having trouble with that high power. KM is going high power. We understand that AX came out top man in the DX Tests. Congrats, Gordy. EW made a tidy score in the tests. CR, DR, BV and LV lost some sleep over it, but are practically normal again. DD has returned to Grand Mere. LV put in a 6L6 doubler. EX is building a high-power final. DM has completely rebuilt in a new rack. ER moved to Western Ave., the old QTH. BK is building a modulator, T-20's Class B. HE has been very active on 14-Mc. 'phone. MM is suffering badly from harmonics. BN is very active on 14 Mc. KK has new rig using band switching. EE sent VP3BG a transformer, but Davey Jones intercepted it en route. HO is building a small rig for DV. FU is now on 14,248 kc. from Labrador under the call VO6L. The M.A.R.C. has been discussing the location of this year's picnic grounds. Watch for the announcement and let's have the usual FB turn-out.

Traffic: **VE2**DR 39 DG 168 AB 13 HT 53 BU 29 IN 8 KM 2 EC 26 LC 7 HH 3.

VANALTA DIVISION

ALBERTA—SCM, Alfred D. Kettenbach, VE4LX—DR says if you chaps don't want your DX cards he will start to paper his shack with them; he reports hundreds of unclaimed DX cards on hand. Send that envelope today!! CT is on 14 Mc. GE is carrying on the trunk line. KI is breaking into the traffic game. LA knocks them over on 28 Mc. ACF is new amateur in High River. IN keeps the rag chewers busy on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. JJ rebuilt his 14-Mc. rig. WX is new O.O. for the southern part of Alberta. The Edmonton Club is busy preparing for the big hamfest. DON'T forget the dates, ALBERTA HAMFEST in EDMONTON, JULY 10TH–11TH. AH built new power supply. BJ is active again. BV has trouble with modulator. BW moved rig back to the house, as too much QRN at the store. CX is on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. EA has FB rig with 170 watts input. FR is building special rig for 14 and 28 Mc. HA is working DX. HM, working four bands regularly now, has some nice DX on 28 Mc. HT made W.A.C. IZ is now W.A.C. and W.B.E. on 14 Mc. JO visited LQ and AEN. LQ works four bands consistently; he speared African on 14–1.75-Mc. 'phone. MR stays on 7 Mc. NS moved to Grand Prairie and will be on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. KK is Grande Prairie has worked all U. S. districts except First on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. PH turns in enviable score in DX contest, 41 countries. PX is new call in Edmonton. SZ is on 28-Mc. 'phone. VJ put up new vertical antenna. XF has B.C.L. trouble and tries Faraday screen. YD is on 3.5 Mc. with FB new rig. YY worked 7 Mc. with 2 watts input. ZP, back in Edmonton between seasons work, rolled up FB score in DX contest. ZW is increasing power on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. AAB got new rig to perk on 14 Mc. AAD snagged OA and G with new rig on 14 Mc. ABH is on 28 Mc. ADW is rebuilding again. ADZ is working lots of DX. AEN worked his first VK on 7 Mc. with low power. KZ continues to snare the hard-to-work DX stations. CY is getting new oscilloscope. GD had nice QSO with India.

Traffic: **VE4**WX 32 LQ 25 GE 14 QK 10 HM 7 CT-AFI 3 KI 1.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SCM, D. R. Vaughan-Smith, VE5EP—A club has been formed at Trail known as the Trail-Rossland Amateur Radio Club with RL president, AA vice-pres., and HX secy-treas. Congratulations, gang, and hope your club will enjoy a long and successful career. The Victoria Short Wave Club's annual banquet was a roaring success. The O.K.A.R.C. had the pleasure of writing the front page of the *Amachewer*. The new Westminster gang raided the Collingwood Club for a social. The B.C.A.R.A. entered its new rig in the DX contest. The B.C. 'phones were all set for complete wire tie-up the night of Feb. 17th when telegraph companies lost their east connections. Several isolated points were given fine service by the stations concerned. Those taking part were JF, BJ, DD, DL, HU, CB, CH, SW, ON, IH, KN, MO, DW, GZ, CC, IA, GR and FO. Not all on 'phone, but c.w. stations coöperated with the 'phones and gave complete coverage of B.C. UK of Fernie asks for O.R.S. appointment. CT in Duncan keeps in touch with the Island Net and tells us of TZ, a blind amateur at Chemainus, who would like to schedule someone else who is new on the air. SW of Victoria has been bitten by the traffic bug and wants O.R.S. It's a toss-up between GI and EH as to which one beat the other in the DX contest. AC is having a lot of grief with 6L6. JL took his good ship to S.F. and then didn't even get ashore. AG showed EO he could get out beyond the back fence. RS, PT, JH and EP were ope. at 9AJ for the DX contest. BQ operates separate rigs on 3.9 and 1.75 Mc. AL is hard at work with new rig, probably a T55 in the final. Once again, please let's have a little more dope for next month.

Traffic: **VE5**AC 22 CC 16 OK 23 KQ 15 EP 42 NG 3 SW 6.

PRAIRIE DIVISION

MANITOBA—SCM, A. J. R. Simpson, VE4BG—Trunk Line Station GC is still on the job. With a pair of push-pull '10's RA keeps several schedules weekly. AAW's antenna blew down; he schedules CQ at Waldron, Sask., AFF at Dauphin, Man. and 9WLI. VE3AHA was a visitor to Winnipeg to have an operation. AFF at Dauphin keeps in the swim with a '47 crystal, '46 doubler and pair of 250's final. AAH is now CZ3A for Wings Ltd. at Favourable Lake. AEL is heard consistently. AEB at Reedy Creek, in addition to rag chewing, keeps having occasion to find his station useful in securing doctor's attention for the Indians on this reserve, and wishes to pass his thanks to IU, WQ, ABE and AB for their assistance on several occasions. TV up at The Pas is looking forward to the spring break-up so he can come to Winnipeg for a visit and renew acquaintances with all the old gang. OQ at Brandon reports the forming of a radio club there. On Feb. 18th the St. James Radio Club put on a display of radio amateur equipment at St. James Hall. ADX was presented with a mouth organ used in the first CKY broadcast in 1921. Various apparatus was displayed by YO, GJ, ADX, SO, AGA, ACM and the club station FF. AE with his push-pull T55's has a real high-power rig. AG devotes his operating time to 3.9-Mc. 'phone. VE4QF is high power. The Mid American-Dakota Division A.R.R.L. Convention is being held on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd at the Hotel Lowry in St. Paul. Anyone able to attend this convention will be assured of a fine time with plenty of action. This is a first-class opportunity to meet a lot of those W9's you have contacted, and you can find out all about it by writing to the Convention Committee at 1860 Prospect Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Traffic: **VE4**GC 30 AAW 106 RA 117 AEL 3.

SASKATCHEWAN—SCM, Wilfred Skaife, VE4EL—S.A.R.C. is busy testing equipment for next Field Day. QZ with 100 watts to 6L6G worked TF3GM, also VK's, ZL's and K6's. UG has a T20 and plans T55's as final. XB with 105 watts to two '10's on 14 Mc. works numerous Europeans. 4IQ on 14 Mc. uses 6A6 crystal osc.-doubler. TW and TN are working out on 14-Mc. 'phone. RJ installed Faraday shield and cleaned up parasitics and harmonics nicely. SP and UC operate joint 'phone on 3.9 Mc. UD is close to W.A.S. on 'phone. PQ has new outfit: 6A6 osc.-doubler and 6L6 final. The Saskatoon gang are "raring to go" to hamfest at (Moose Jaw, we presume). PG tried 59 and 6L6 crystal osc., but went back to p.p. '45's. XM has good time working VE's and W's on UK's 14-Mc. 'phone, 20 watts Class A. CQ holds nightly schedule with AAW. BN visited Chicago and brought home 500-volt genemotor, 12-volt charging plant and a few 6L6G's. QM, QD, ML, OS, GZ and EL keep 3.5-Mc. 'phone open, and LJ, ACR, CM and IV do likewise on 3.9 Mc. KJ visited IM at Yorkton. QM keeps nightly schedule with OW.

Traffic: **VE4**CQ 85 PQ 28 QZ 8 PG-EL 7 UL 4 QM 3.

(*Continued on page 100*)

CORRESPONDENCE

The Publishers of QST assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents

Flea-Power

358 W. Oakland St., Toledo, Ohio

Editor, *QST:*

I heartily support W1EXZ's suggestion that a portion of the 80 meter band be set aside for flea-power work, although I would like to see a similar section designated in each band. The special sections need not be large, but I suggest that the power limit be fifteen watts.

Not only would this give the low power fellows a chance to get out, but I'm sure the high power chaps who have already worked everything would have a new stimulus to see what they could do with low power. I predict WAC's proudly qualified by their owners as to the small power used. And it would give those of us who want to build and test low-power emergency transmitters a chance to see what they will do. From personal experience a good distance away from North American QRM I know low-power rigs can get across if only the signals have a chance to be heard. The biggest thrill I have yet had in ham radio was when VQ8AH in Mauritius told me he had only ten watts input.

But it would have to be a F.C.C. regulation, with an effective check-up by the F.C.C. monitoring stations.

I've gone in for high power, but only in self defense. I'd much rather spend my time seeing what I could do with low power. I think there are many others who feel the same way about it. . . . Let's spend our dough on the intake end.

—Norman B. Underwood, W8DYM-KA7NU

2941 Hering Ave., Bronx, New York

Editor, *QST:*

Today, in most hobbies the "sporting spirit" holds sway. Smaller bore rifles, lighter rods and line are the trend in hunting and fishing. Lowering power is the equivalent in amateur radio.

Every month in *QST* we read of the accomplishments of low- and flea-powered stations. It seems that a few watts of r.f. will cover any earthly distance. On 80 meters I found that I could easily contact W1-2-3-4-8-9 and VE1-2-3 with 5½ watts input to an e.c. oscillator. Yep, I got thrills out of those QSO's!

How about it, fellows? Why not a more general lowering of power? It doesn't mean rebuilding. All you need to do is couple your antenna to the oscillator or buffer stage of your big rig and fire, but don't be shy about using that full quarter kw. when you feel it necessary. . . .

—Phil Reich, W2HUG

Cando, Sask.

Editor, *QST:*

I have just read with interest the article . . . on flea-power operation, and I heartily endorse the suggestions. It is really about time that the "forgotten man" with his little two watter is given a break. Lord knows, he has done enough work and poured forth enough effort to merit it!

Better still, I say, that the flea-powered lads be given a whole band to sport around in, while we are about it, and limit the whole band to twenty-five watts. There are hundreds and hundreds of VE hams that have no high power and would welcome the suggestion with open arms. Let's keep the ball rolling!

—Howard Walker, VE4BN

7509 Boyer St., Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.

Editor, *QST:*

. . . Think it's about time the A.R.R.L. gave special recognition to him who does it with flea power. A good percentage of WAC's are made with more than 100 watts. Why not have a WAC for less than 25 watts, as W1EXZ says, that is low power? . . .

—Alan P. Buffington, W3EEW

1910 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, *QST:*

With great pleasure I read about "The Flea Power Association" in *QST.*

In his article he says those fellows with high-powered rigs are occasioning lots of QRM and therefore the little fellow is always handicapped. I think his idea is wonderful to some extent, but if the hams with low-powered rigs choose the proper time to operate our stations, I think it would work much better.

. . . I have noticed that operation of my station between the hours 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. is much better. There is not so much congestion and I always get my man. I hope all those boys using flea power rigs will choose the right time and when congestion on the air is at a minimum.

—Francisco Bou, W3ESX

501 West 133rd St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Eddie:

Lotsa fellers hve been sending letters to this column suggesting that power be limited. We gotta do sumpin abt this QRM on the bands.

Abt six in the evening ya finish dinner and as ya feel the world is a vy fb place ya decide to go on the air and hve a ragchew wid W3B - - - so ya crank up the ole rig es get on. Ya hear a feller wid a vy fb R9 sig CQing so ya give him a call. He comes bk es sez, "Fb R9 hr." So ya go ahead es tell him abt the rig, etc. He cums bk es sez "ND QRM." Then he sez, "Using 20-toob super wid xtal hr!" Then QRM snows him under.

Why not give low power a trial? How abt a contest? Have the contest last two week-ends as the Sweepstakes did and limit the power to 25 watts. Why not make a Rag-Chewers contest of it? Have each QSO last at least a half hour in order to get two points for the contact. Also it may be a gud idea to count a ragchew with a DX station as 6 points. It wud be fun to chew the rag with a DX stn for a change. Practically all DX contacts are the 73 CUL type.

Let's hear from some of you fellows abt it.

—*Wm. J. LaHiff, W2IVT*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Representative of a large amount of mail expressing opinions on this subject are the above letters. Other excerpts next month.

"A Peculiar Phenomenon"

Florence, Italy

Editor, *QST:*

Having closely followed the interesting developments of amateur activity in the 28-Mc. band I wish to attract the attention of experimentally-minded amateurs to a peculiar phenomenon which I suppose not yet well known but worth further study.

When 10-meter stations are at full activity if one happens to tune his receiver on the 20-meter band he is often able to hear many "CQ ten" as well as other 10-meter communications coming through quite distinct and strong. The effect was often noticed by the writer particularly on stations located at relatively moderate distances (1500–2000 km.) from the receiving spot, but sometimes on real DX too. Usually this happens on c.w. signals, but although not yet confirmed some 'phones have been received in this unusual way also. The effect has been practically noticed on no other band except 10 meters.

The first thing one would be inclined to recognize as the cause of this strange sub-harmonic type of reception could be some spurious radiation from multiplier stages preceding the final amplifier reaching the antenna system, perhaps with the undesirable and unwanted help of some parasitic coupling in the transmitter itself. There are, however, the following points making this assumption a wrong or at least an objectionable one, viz.:

1. Many local tests have always given negative results of sub-harmonic reception from nearby transmitters.
2. Many of the sub-harmonics heard possessed the distinctive notes of self-excited rigs for which obviously the above mentioned assumption must be at once rejected.
3. Reception of telephone transmissions. (This point, however, as already noted, needs further confirmation.)

There were no faults or tricks in the receiver used and in this regard I must point out the effect was noted on many receivers of different design.

In conclusion I am inclined to suggest the hypothesis that the cause of this sub-harmonic reception is due to an effect of propagation of radio waves (like the Luxembourg or Tellegen effect, for instance). This hypothesis has to be positively validated by other experiments, but in the meantime I will be very much obliged to you if you kindly publish this letter in *QST* asking the coöperation of other amateurs throughout the world in solving this intriguing problem.

—*Pier Luigi Bargellini*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Not only in Italy is this effect observable, although we have always attributed it to fundamental radiation from a doubler-final. That it may be a consequence of extraordinary propagation conditions is indeed an exciting prospect. Here is a highly suggestive field for immediate amateur research.

Let Them Finish

Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Editor, *QST:*

A new problem is approaching rapidly. It seems to be time for a few remarks on the superfluous signal problem. The last two months I have noticed unprecedented discourtesy in the calling of foreign stations by U. S. amateurs. When a new or uncommon foreign station comes on the air, this condition is obvious. Every time the foreign station stops sending even though he is QSO with a station, dozens of U. S. stations can be found calling him. It appears as though they hope to be able to bury the U. S. station who is in communication with the foreigner. Such action is certainly most unbecoming to any intelligent, sensible human being.

It seems to me that just a little commonsense would point out the baseness and foolishness of such discourtesy. Carried to the extreme, it would be impossible for any station to QSO a foreign station. If amateur stations would QRX until the QSO was finished, the number of QSO's a foreigner could make per hour would be increased many times and all would be satisfactory contacts, too.

Incidentally, such operating could be classed as superfluous transmission. In some cases it might even be classed as wilful interference. Please read Sec. 303, (m), 4 and 5, of the Radio Act of 1934. The maximum penalty is suspension of license for two years.

So, in the name of fair play and courtesy, as well as the Law, think it over and watch your step.

—*C. J. Madsen, W1ZB*

Temperature Coefficient and Frequency

1302 Jackson St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Editor, *QST:*

There seems to be a quite general belief that as far as frequency drift goes when operating a crystal controlled transmitter at high frequencies it is better to use the highest frequency crystal that it is possible to get. This has been inferred many times. For example see the article on page 41 of the March issue of *QST* entitled "A 56-Mc. Crystal-Controlled Transmitter With 6L6 Output."

The fact of the matter is that no matter what order of doubling is used the frequency drift is fixed by the temperature coefficient of the crystal and given the same temperature coefficient it makes no difference if you use a 160-meter rock to operate on 5 meters or a 20-meter one.

Consider a crystal ground for a fundamental frequency of 2-Mc., with a drift of 4 cycles per Mc. per degree, doubling twice to 8-Mc. A shift of one degree in temperature will cause a frequency drift of 2x4x4 or 32 cycles at 8-Mc. Now another crystal with the same temperature coefficient ground for 8-Mc. fundamental operation will have a drift of 4x8 or 32 cycles if the temperature varies one degree.

In general if you wish the lowest possible drift on 5 meters it is better to use a 40-meter crystal instead of a 20-meter one because the usual 20-meter crystal has a temperature coefficient about four times as large as the better 40-meter ones; and the crystal will cost you less money.

—*R. H. Severance, W9UUN*

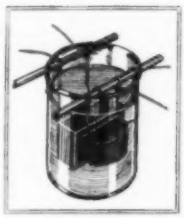
More on 29-30 Mc.

10 Maple Place, Irvington, N. J.

Editor, *QST:*

. . . After doing a considerable bit of listening and some

(*Continued on page 68*)



EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS. This page is being written this month in Istanbul, Turkey, and as has often been the case of late, with just time to reach Hartford by "dead-line" if tomorrow's "Simplon Orient Express" to Paris makes connection with the Thursday sailing of the Bremen from Cherbourg.

So many weeks have slipped by since I was last at the factory in Malden that it seems strange to be writing about things back there — and yet past experience has shown the importance of withholding comment on European radio developments until full investigations in our own laboratories under our own conditions of application have indicated more concretely the possibilities for their future adaptation to amateur radio. Only too well do we remember the claims made for a ceramic high voltage fixed R.F. condenser dielectric with an unbelievably high dielectric constant and low loss factor. On this page many months ago we commented upon our inability even to begin to substantiate the manufacturer's claims in our own laboratory measurements. Even so, we really have high hopes for some of the things we have seen over here this winter being adaptable to amateur needs in our own country. In particular it seems safe just to mention that the Europeans know how to mold the extremely low loss polystyrol dielectrics even better than we have been able as yet to do under ideal laboratory conditions at home. — But of all that, more later.

2000 PER CENT OVERLOAD. On our many travels we like to visit as many as possible of the amateurs with whom we have talked over the air. In retrospect, the stations we have seen in this way are particularly notable for their ingenuity. There seems to be no limit to the strange and wonderful things that are done to adapt old equipment to new uses. Our most lasting impression along this line is the Class B output transformer used by Lewis Gilmer a year or so ago at W9MTC. Perhaps it struck us the way it did because we compared it with the very correct equipment of Thorn Donnelly's Lake Bluff Radio Club, to whose select membership W9MTC belongs.

At all events, we found a pair of 203A's delivering some half a kilowatt of modulation through a little Class B transformer probably designed for not over twenty-five watts. The transformer had been removed from its case, and all leads had been carefully fanned out to separate them as much as possible. The stripped core and coil had been suspended in a large glass beaker of transformer oil. At last reports this contraption was taking its punishment bravely. Of course, the trick was in the generous use of transformer oil which provided convection cooling for the core and coil as well as insulation for the leads. Strangely enough, the speech quality was not at all too bad.

BATTERY MODEL OF THE NC-101X. A new model of the NC-101X specially adapted to operation from batteries was completed just before I left home and is by now available from all of our regular franchised dealers. In addition to eliminating the power supply, certain other changes were made to reduce the B-supply current as much as possible. These include the use of series resistors instead of voltage dividers, and the elimination of one output tube (single 6F6 instead of PP 6F6's). What with one thing and another, the new model requires only 35 MA (at 180 V.) instead of 115 MA. Similarly, to save the A-battery, the dynamic speaker is of the type which gets its field from a permanent magnet. These are the major changes.

JAMES MILLEN

Correspondence Dept.

(*Continued from page 66*)

QSO'ing on the 28-Mc. band I am beginning to believe the saying that amateurs are slightly demented is true. On the week-ends when activity is at its greatest one can readily reach the conclusion that despite amateur howls about QRM, the gang at large really likes it. Take a listen, OM. A curve drawn of the number of stations per kilocycle looks like a grid voltage plate current curve with 29-Mc. at cut-off and 28-Mc. saturation. And we find by operating experience if you shift to the 29-Mc. end to avoid QRM and incidentally stop QRM'ing the gang that is "most piled up," that the number of QSO's per number of calls made, goes down as the frequency is increased.

To my mind the latter feature is most important. Here we have a "new band" that as yet has not frozen into a set routine. Already we find however that fellows will call CQ and then listen over a small portion of the band. These trick sines that indicate the Caller is going to listen for Callees in a certain part of the band are all right on the crowded and narrow 7-Mc. band. It seems to me there is no excuse for their use on a band like the 'phone portion of the 28-Mc. band. Just because a man operates on the other end of the band is no sign he is a social outcast, in fact, he may be doing you a favor by staying off "your" frequency. If a CQ or "general inquiry" is made, the least a courteous operator can do is to take a listen over the whole band.

The other point I wish to make is on the activity in the exclusive c.w. assignment, 29–30 Mc. Do we find the brass-pounders in that luscious megacycle reserved for their exclusive use? *We do not.* Merrily the dots and dashes burp through 'phone QSO's and an intensive search between 29 and 30 Mc. reveals a few commercial harmonics (PCT 29.0 at R5 on the east coast indicates good transatlantic conditions), an occasional foreigner, and a rare W in the ratio of 500 to 1.

A good deal of the c.w. operation in the 'phone band is that of fellows who also operate 'phone. They do not wish to shift frequency and I feel that such dual operation is to be encouraged. However, before we lose that extra megacycle wouldn't it be a good idea to open up this territory to unrestricted use? The present set-up has proven itself unsatisfactory after a full year's trial. As the QRM in the other half of the band is becoming more and more severe as each week passes by it seems that the time is ripe for a change to improve conditions.

—*D. A. Griffin, W2AOE*

North Wales, Pa.

Editor, *QST:*

Suppose you start a list of Calls Heard, 29 to 30 Mc.: March 1st, to 14th: (W9FJR) W6QG.

Boy, ain't that an imposing list of stations heard for many hours of listening on a supposedly active ham band!

Old man W9FJR and myself claim that we certainly are a specially-privileged pair of hams—in fact, the only two hams in the world who have a frequency allocation all for themselves. If you don't believe it, we can show any ham our station licenses, which say we are allowed to use the frequencies between 29 and 30 Mc. for c.w. transmissions. Rather fortunate, eh what?—especially when you listen on 28 Mc. and hear the 'phone men trying to chew the ears out of a c.w. guy who has the nerve to break up his 1-kw. signal. Oh, h — eck.

—*John J. Michaels, W3FAR*

"Lonely Kilocycles"

315 Wade St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Editor, *QST:*

For a year I have operated 160-meter 'phone and believe there lies the height of QRM. Contacts on this band are more enjoyable due to the closer personal feeling towards one another. Because of low-power DX and simplicity of equipment and operation this band is becoming brighter in the eyes of the newcomers as well as the old-timers. Naturally this means many more new stations in the same territory and hence much more QRM. What should be done about this situation? Well, what about the c.w. part of the

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Send for article by Frank C. Jones describing the HK-154 10-80 Meter Grid-Modulated Phone Transmitter.

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band? Is this band of 85 kc. crowded? I should say not. I think that these 85 kc. are just being wasted. Night after night I have listened and could hear only 5 or 6 c.w. stations. Now why can we not just as well operate 'phone there and really do justice to those 85 lonely kilocycles?

—*N. Howard, W1JBV*

One of Many

Savanna, Ill.

Editor, *QST:*

Will you please publish my thanks to the gentleman who is using my call on forty and ten and gathering in all those hard-to-get QSL's? I am especially proud of the German card I received a month ago and thanks a lot for the VE2. I have worked several but have been unable to get a *QSL.* Incidentally, I need Florida, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado for WAS. A VE5, VE1, or VO1 would also fill a gap in the wall and keep the mosquitoes out.

Moreover, if he will kindly make his identity known I will be glad to drop around and make the depth of my feelings known in a more touching manner.

—*Robert Hicks, W9UET*

Phantom CQ

8577 Germantown Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Editor, *QST:*

From Bill Ellsworth, W3FED, comes the following idea: that CQ is entirely unnecessary and superfluous. Says he, why not have a phantom or assumed CQ? A station wanting to send a general call for a rag chew, or what have you, would call "de W3QP de W3QP de W3QP K." It is obvious what is meant, and what a swell saving in time! Directional call would be: "Calif de W3FED Calif de W3FED" or "Calif Calif Calif de W3FED W3FED W3FED." Looks very simple and desirable to me. Just omit the "CQ" entirely and the gang will know what's wanted without it, perfectly.

—*Jack Morgan, W8QP*

A Universal Exciter

(*Continued from page 53*)

Another commercial trick for securing neat wiring is the use of dummy lugs, such as those between the r.f. chokes and the resistors. These handy little gadgets can be obtained from any radio dealer.

While commenting on wiring, it might be well to suggest that whenever a switch is mounted on the panel of the unit, such as the B-supply switch in this instance, a pair of terminals be located at some handy place in the rear and connected across the switch terminals so that should it be desirable at any time to control the switching by either an extension lead or a relay, it will not be necessary to remove the complete unit from the rack and half-disassemble it in order to delve into the interior to get at the switch contacts. This point is particularly applicable to power supplies, which, sooner or later, you will want to control either directly or by relays from a master switch on the operating table. After all, in our anxiety to get a new transmitter on the air, most of us at first have at least six switches to throw, in various parts of the room, before being able to shift from "send" to "receive." Sooner or later, however, we settle down to at least a brief spell of just plain operating, during which time we all take a little pride in seeing just how quickly we can shift;

which calls for a single master switch or a "press-to-talk" button.

It will be noted from the photographs that wherever leads are taken through a metal partition a rubber grommet is used. Such practice, while not necessarily essential, in the end invariably pays for itself in the elimination of insulation breakdown at a time when repairs are difficult and inconvenient. Such a grommet is also used in the chassis hole through which passes the flexible drive to the crystal holder.

The standard G.R. jack-top output terminal posts are used, rather than conventional binding posts, so that should this exciter at any time be used with more than one final amplifier for operation on different bands, much awkward work behind the relay rack in shifting leads is reduced to the simple operation of changing plugs.

Long-Wire Antennas

(Continued from page 46)

$$\sin \phi = \frac{l - .371\,\lambda}{l \cos \Delta}$$

Regardless of which design method is followed the pertinent fact remains that *there is an optimum set of dimensions for the rhombic to obtain maximum results under a specific given condition.*

Briefly summarizing, with all other dimensions being correct any increase in length causes an increase in power gain and a slight reduction in wave angle. An increase in height also causes a reduction in wave angle and an increase in power gain but not to the same extent as a proportionate increase in length.

TERMINATING THE RHOMBIC

The rhombic, when terminated in its characteristic impedance, becomes unidirectional and non-resonant and should be operated as such to realize the best overall results, either for transmission or reception.

Experiments have shown that a value of 800 ohms is correct for the terminating resistor for *any* properly constructed rhombic and that the system behaves as a pure resistive load under this condition. Higher or lower values of resistance cause the rhombic to act as a reactive load, thereby considerably reducing the efficiency of the broad frequency characteristic.

This terminating resistor must be capable of safely dissipating ½ the power output (to eliminate the rear pattern) and be absolutely non-inductive. Such a resistor may be made up from a carbon or graphite rod or from a long 800-ohm transmission line. If the carbon rod or a similar form of lumped resistance is used the device should be suitably protected from weather effects, i.e., covered with good asphaltic compound and sealed in a small light-weight box or fibre tube.

The 800-ohm value of terminating resistance may be substantially lowered by running an equal and parallel-connected wire under each leg of the rhombic. For instance, a distance of about 12 inches separation between two such parallel connected wires for each leg will permit the use of a 600-ohm terminating resistor. This is of

particular advantage where 600-ohm connecting lines and coupling equipment are available or more practical to use.

A terminated rhombic also requires an impedance match at the input end to prevent reflection losses or standing waves. The transmission line in this case is untuned and may be any length. To accomplish this, the 800-ohm terminated rhombic should be fed with an 800-ohm transmission line and a 600-ohm rhombic by a 600-ohm transmission line.

An 800-ohm line may be constructed from No. 16 A.W.G. wire spaced 20 inches or from No. 18 A.W.G. wire spaced 16 inches. The 600-ohm line, which is the common form for most Zepp feeders, is constructed from No. 12 A.W.G. wire spaced 6 inches.

The 800-ohm line is somewhat ungainly to install. It may be replaced by low-impedance lines of the concentric or twisted pair variety by the incorporation of a coupling network between the 800-ohm and low-impedance line connection. Such a coupling unit might be installed in a box at the base of the first pole or supporting structure. If such an arrangement is used it will be necessary to change the network constants for each different band of operation.

The coupling methods for the transmission line of a terminated rhombic to the final amplifier are straightforward. Either link, direct capacity, or impedance network types of coupling are the preferred methods to use.

THE UNTERMINATED (OPEN ENDED) RHOMBIC

The unterminated rhombic is a bi-directional and resonant system and closely resembles the open "V" in operation and performance. The same design details apply to the unterminated rhombic as for the terminated type. Ordinary 600-ohm *tuned* feeders are preferable to use for the unterminated rhombic and "V" and may be coupled to the transmitter by the usual parallel- or series-tuned resonant circuits. Matched-impedance lines may be used on these resonant systems by the use of the well-known matching sections or "stubs" but such procedure is not readily adaptable to multi-band work.

If bi-directional properties are desired an open "V" of the same *overall* length is preferable to the unterminated rhombic. For example, a "V" of 5 wavelengths on a side has a greater power gain than an unterminated rhombic with legs 2½ wavelengths long (5 wavelengths total for one complete side of the rhombic). On the other hand a "V" of only 2½ wavelengths on a side has less power gain than an undetermined diamond 2½ wavelengths on a leg.

The only instance where an unterminated rhombic should be used in place of the open "V" is where it would be impossible to install a "V" of the same overall length due to insufficient dimensions of available space.

To realize the full benefits from a rhombic or "V" some provision should be made to permit the use of the array as a receiving antenna by the incorporation of suitable relay or switching

(*Continued on page 106*)

Strays

For those who like an aluminum finish, W2HNX recommends "Aluminum Armorise," made by the Carter Paint Co., Liberty, Ind. This paint uses a varnish base instead of banana oil so that it flows like enamel and does not rub or flake off.

—···—

Air-Wave Bending of U. H. F. Waves

(Continued from page 18)

above the surface of the earth is accompanied by a high 60-Mc. signal level over the path. . . ." In other words, it was concluded that the high signals coincided with an atmospheric condition in which the temperature of the air did not fall off with an increase in height as rapidly as under conditions considered normal for a clear settled day. The observations which had been made prior to the installation of the recorder had indicated much higher signals during the fall of 1934 when temperature gradients were known to have been at least no more favorable than in the winter. We expressed the thought then that "the higher signal levels of the warmer months probably result from the higher specific humidity prevailing during that time." Aside from the splendid assistance given us during this work by Dr. Brooks and his associates at Blue Hill we had at all times the full coöperation of many Boston and New York amateurs, James Millen, W1HRX and Harner Selvidge, W1FQV at Harvard University maintaining regular nightly observation schedules for several months.

GETTING A LONG-TIME PICTURE

By May of 1936, the recording receiver having been running some eleven thousand hours, we had accumulated a great deal more information on the way signals behaved under a great variety of atmospheric conditions and were able to present, in a second paper, the seasonal variations—which showed a very great increase in average signal during the summer—and curves showing the average hour-to-hour variations during the four seasons. These diurnal curves revealed that while the water vapor characteristic was of tremendous importance, its effect in increasing the bending seemed to be dependent primarily on the existence of a favorable temperature characteristic. This was indicated by the fact that the summer day signals were not greatly in excess of the winter signals in spite of the much more favorable summer water-vapor condition. Only at night time, when cooling of the surface air provided the necessary temperature stratification, did the summer signals rise appreciably above those of the winter. Again, during this period, splendid ham coöperation was forthcoming, W1OM, W1NF, W1MJ and others maintaining nightly schedules continuously over a period of six months or so.

All of this work was still qualitative but it definitely clinched, in our own mind anyway, the

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belief that of the few possible agencies, temperature and water vapor gradients in the lower atmosphere were giving us this extraordinarily pronounced bending. Diffraction, we were forced to admit, was probably providing us with a steady sub-audible signal, but the observation that the signals disappeared entirely at times admittedly left us with no better reason to include diffraction in the discussion than the theoretical demand for its existence.

We were handicapped then, as we still are, by the lack of similar observations on the part of amateurs in other parts of the world. An examination of atmospheric conditions at places other than Hartford and Boston shows no reason why equally favorable or perhaps still more effective atmospheric gradients should not exist. Surprisingly, though, we still are unaware of any communication or recording link operating on the u.h. frequencies over a comparable path elsewhere. Or should we say, we know of no other set-up in which prolonged observations of signal variations have been related with variations in atmospheric conditions. Obviously, we could make much more rapid progress if recordings or frequent observations were made available in a wide variety of locations. Without any doubt, an organized group of amateur transmitting and recording links located according to some plan in various parts of the country, reporting their daily findings to some centralized office and working with the assistance of the Weather Bureau, could amass a pile of invaluable data which could not be equalled by any other group in existence. We look fondly toward the organization of some such project.

RECORDING ON A QUANTITATIVE BASIS

But to return to our story. By July 1936 we had reached the point where further qualitative observations were considered to be unjustified. The existing transmission and reception equipment, because of various forms of instability, were obviously unsuited for quantitative work and an entirely different line-up was planned. At about that time, the Yankee Network had begun operation of an experimental transmitter at Squantum, on low flat land on the outskirts of Boston. This transmitter, being higher in power than that used at Blue Hill, and being crystal-controlled, was considered to be a particularly appropriate one for recording. For the West Hartford end, a crystal-controlled receiver was assembled for operation with a Leeds and Northrup recorder, loaned for the work by the Yankee Network. Calibration equipment was provided so that the signal field could be measured in microvolts per meter. Then, with a simple dipole antenna, a program of continuous recording of carrier level was begun in August. This installation has already piled up six thousand hours of operation and is headed for more.

Needless to say, these continuous records proved to be infinitely more informative than the hourly tone signals previously recorded. There was revealed at once a whole series of types of

fading (each one obviously related to the type of air mass prevailing) and the records in general showed all sorts of minor trends and irregular behavior not previously made apparent. In addition, the stability of both transmitter and receiver gave us much more confidence in the recording as an undistorted picture of actual signal variations along the path. Of course, this continuous recording immediately introduced new difficulties. The recorder, turning out some 50 feet of 10-inch wide record each week, soon forged so far ahead of us that we seriously doubted our ability to get enough time to reduce the records to some working form. The hourly tones of the previous work had been measured from the photographic record, mean values being then taken for each day and for each hour of the day each week—a sufficiently tedious business. With this new program we required a reduction of the recordings in terms of signal level versus percentage of time—a procedure which, when done by hand, takes almost as much time as did the production of the recording itself. The outcome was the development and construction of an automatic record analyzer to be described later. This same device, after having served to reduce all existing recordings, was fitted to the recorder itself so that the signal is now not only recorded but integrated automatically as well.

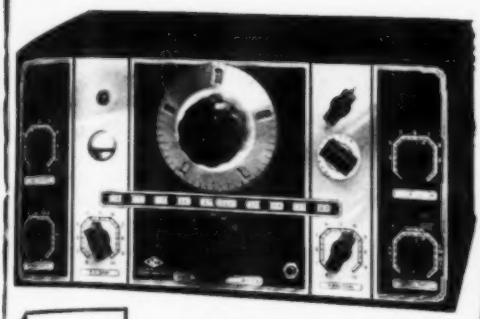
In addition to the 41-Mc. receiver, two other crystal-controlled receivers (to be described) were provided. One for the Yankee Network 61.5-Mc. station, W1XAC, and the other, on 60.6 Mc., for a new crystal-controlled transmitter installed at the Blue Hill Observatory. These additional receivers, together with a new double-meter photographic recorder,[6] have enabled us to make simultaneous recordings on different frequencies to the tune of some singularly interesting results.

SOME FADING CHARACTERISTICS

This recent phase of the program has brought to light a great many interesting phenomena which, unfortunately, space does not allow us to recount in detail. In general, however, the recordings show that on the three frequencies studied, signals are low and subject to low-amplitude and rapid fading (about one fade per minute) when a fresh air mass of Polar origin prevails over the path during the day. The fluctuations show a definite slowing down toward evening while simultaneously increasing in strength to the early hours of the morning. This high and stable signal is maintained until slightly after sunrise when it again breaks up into increasingly rapid fading while dropping to a lower and lower level toward the middle of the day.

The explanation deduced to cover this behavior is that Polar air has a relatively small water-vapor content and a temperature which

[6] Based on the same scheme as that employed in the earlier recorder but fitted out with many mechanical refinements, this apparatus was constructed with facilities made available through the courtesy of James Millen and was contributed by him to the program.—AUTHOR.



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4.4 mfd.	1500 V. DC	5 x 3¼ x 1¾	1¾ lbs.	1.75
5 mfd.	1500 V. DC	3¼ x 3¼ x 1¾	1¾ lbs.	1.90
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NEWARK ELECTRIC COMPANY

226 W. MADISON ST. Dept. Q CHICAGO, ILL.

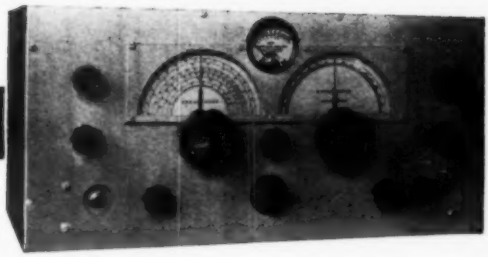
drops off sharply and smoothly with height during the day. In such an air mass, appreciable turbulence is caused by the heating of the surface air and the resulting convection. It is the sort of air eagerly waited for by pilots of sailplanes who require, for effective flight, the upflow of heated air (thermals, they are termed). This turbulence, considered to be the direct cause of the rapid signal fading, is reduced after sundown because of the surface cooling. Gradually the lowest layer of the atmosphere drops to a temperature lower than that of the air above it. This condition, during the night, gives us the steady and relatively strong signals. Turbulence again sets in with the rising of the sun, and heating of the surface air again destroys the temperature inversion that had been so helpful in producing the strong bending during the night.

THE EFFECT OF TROPICAL AIR

This behavior, of course, applies only to a stable condition in fresh Polar air. Such an air mass becomes rapidly modified by the continued heating of its lower level and by the assimilation of added water vapor. This, as far as the weather is concerned, involves the formation of cumulous clouds and a reduction in that high order of visibility which characterizes fresh Polar air. During this phase signals take on a much more ragged fading characteristic and attain a higher level for a given time of day than previously. This type of air rarely prevails for long in this part of the country and within a day or two one ordinarily expects a low pressure area to come in across southwest part of the country spreading over the Atlantic States a layer of warm tropical air. This circumstance shows itself in the signal recording as a tendency for the minor fluctuations to group themselves in a sort of wave motion, the surges becoming longer in duration and higher in amplitude as the tropical air reaches down toward the surface. By mid-evening on a day when such a tropical disturbance is approaching, the signal will ordinarily have reached a mean level of something more than 200 microvolts per meter, holding this level with very slight fluctuation over periods of an hour or more, then suffering a momentary deep fade. For three or four hours prior to the actual beginning of precipitation, the signal is prone to ride with substantially no variation at a level in excess of 300 microvolts per meter.

The beginning of precipitation is usually accompanied by a complete change in the character of the signal, the change apparently being slow or rapid, apparently depending on the extent to which the area of precipitation covers the signal path. Ordinarily, the change is in the development of very small amplitude and rapid fading which carries the signal to a lower but still fairly steady level. This, however, is not always the case. In several outstanding instances, the extremely high level was maintained for several hours after precipitation had started. The study of conditions surrounding such exceptional cases is, of course, very much a part of the work.

RME — 69



I. F. TRANSFORMERS

tell an interesting story, especially the units which enter into RME — 69 receivers.

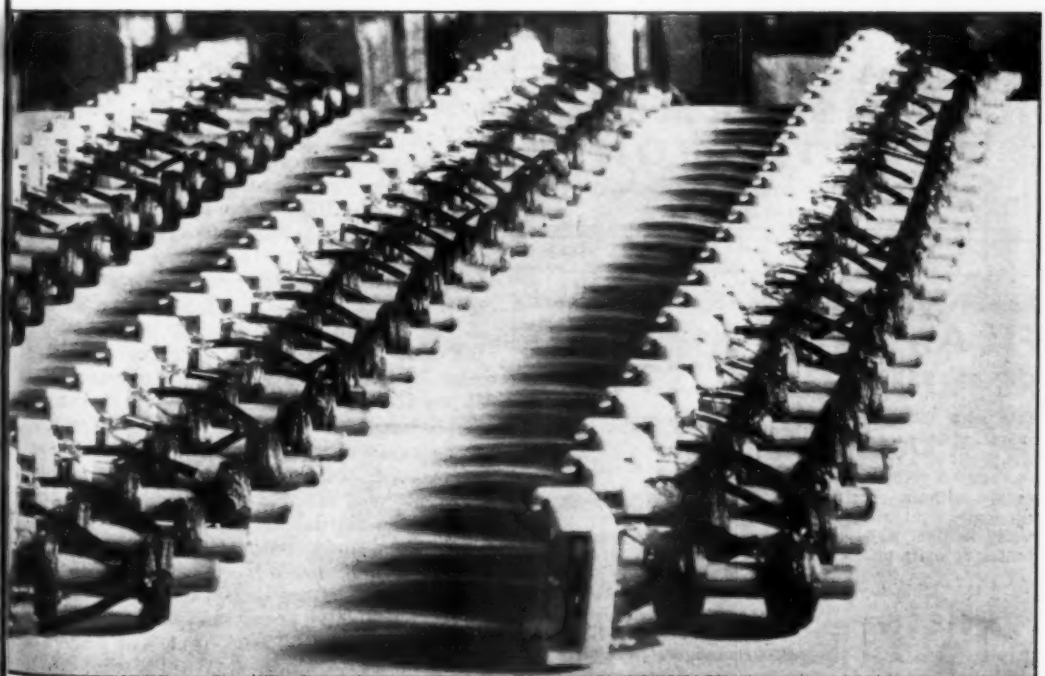
Upon intermediate frequency transformer design and construction depends to a marked extent the high frequency selectivity of a superheterodyne.

The coefficient of coupling between primary and secondary determines whether an RME transformer is used in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd stage, in order to obtain the desired results.

Wound in honeycomb fashion, on specially designed machines, thoroughly impregnated and individually tested for proper characteristics before going into the receivers, using the best 10/41 Litz wire — these transformers last indefinitely in ***any*** climate.

Write for Bulletin 69

RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS **Peoria, Illinois**



The 1936 Sweepstakes

(*Continued from page 38*)

Listen my children,
And you shall hear,
That "SS" squeak,
Still in my ear. . . .
—*W8BKE*

single 150T, single 800, single 804.

CHOICE OF FREQUENCY BANDS

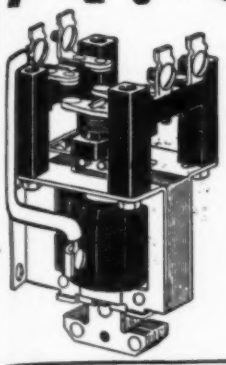
7 Mc. is still out in front as the most used band during the Sweepstakes. 79 per cent of all contestants did some of their operating on "forty" in the '36 SS. 14 Mc. replaced 3.5 as the second most popular contest band, with 50 per cent doing some operating there. 3.5 Mc. is a close third with 48 per cent. While "one-band" operation is not recommended during a contest, some operators chose to stick to their favorite stamping grounds. 22 per cent used 7 Mc. exclusively, 12 per cent remained on 3.5 Mc. and 6 per cent didn't leave 14 Mc. The most popular combination of bands used was 7 and 14 Mc.—22 per cent . . . followed by 3.5, 7 and 14 Mc.—18 per cent, 3.5 and 7 Mc.—14 per cent, 3.5 and 14 Mc.—1.3 per cent. 28 Mc. was used by 2 per cent of all participants. 56, 1.7 and 112 Mc. were used by a very few.

Many conclusions can be drawn from the work of the winners. There seems no question that use of several bands pays dividends. 48 per cent of the section winners used the 3.5, 7 and 14 Mc. combination. 33 per cent used 7 and 14 Mc. 1 per cent used 3.5 and 7 Mc. While two winners did succeed by sticking to one band only, they were the exception rather than the rule. It is in the matter of working sections that use of bands is most important. If you pass up the lower frequencies you will miss the more local sections, if you skip the high frequencies you'll find it difficult to get the distant sections. If you plan to enter the SS (or any other contest) get your rig working on all bands and you'll have a better chance of coming out on top.

POWER

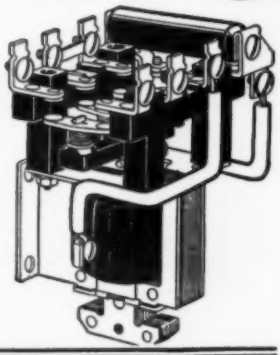
The power classifications in the '36 SS were the same as those introduced first in the '35 contest. Operators using 100 watts or less multiplied their basic score by 1.5 for final score. Those using over 100 watts multiplied by 1. It is interesting to note that the number of operators working under each power classification is the same for both '35 and '36—75 per cent using 100 watts or less, 24 per cent using over 100 watts, 1 per cent operating under both classifications. Since operator proficiency is such an important factor in station accomplishment it is almost impossible to arrive at any definite decision regarding high vs. low power. The two operators who worked the greatest number of stations, W3BES and W3CHH, used high power. The third high in number of stations, W1EZ, used under 100 watts. The next high in number of stations, W1INF and W9ELL, used high power. It seems logical to believe that an operator using high power can usually work them faster than one with lower input. The leaders in number of sections worked, W6ITH (69). W6SN

A.C. RELAYS



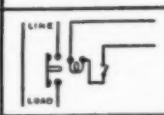
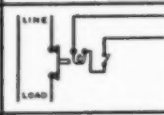
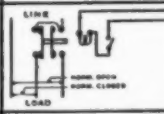
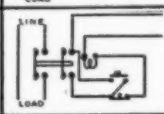
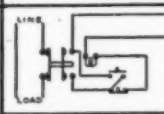
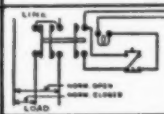
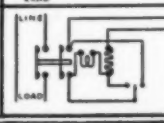
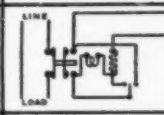
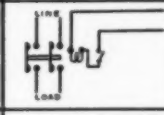
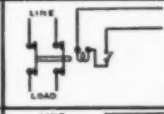
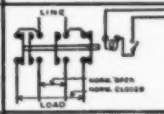
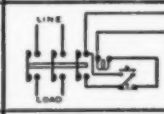
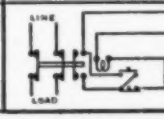
Made by

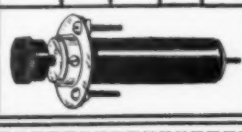
Allen-Bradley



These A. C. solenoid relays are ideal for remote control of transmitters, for control of crystal ovens, and for any general remote control application except for keying. THESE RELAYS WILL NOT OPERATE IN KEYING SERVICE. Silver-to-silver double-break contacts are used throughout.

The maximum contact rating is 10 amp. at 220 v. or 3 amp. at 550 v. The relay coils are wound for 115 volts 60 cycle alternating current. Relays for other voltages can be supplied on special order. Use coupon below.

Type No.	Poles	Normally	Action	Circuit Diagram	Price Open	Price In Cab.
A107	1	Open	SP ST		$3.50	$4.50
A117	1	Closed	SP ST		4.50	5.50
A127	1	Open and Closed	SP DT		5.00	6.00
A137	1	Open	SP ST		4.00	5.00
A147	1	Closed	SP ST		5.00	6.00
A157	1	Open and Closed	SP DT		5.50	6.50
A167	1	Open	SP ST		6.50	7.50
A177	1	Closed	SP ST		$7.50	$8.50
A207	2	Open	DP ST		4.00	5.00
A217	2	Closed	DP ST		6.00	7.00
A227	2	Open and Closed	DP DT		7.00	8.00
A237	2	Open	DP ST		4.50	5.50
A247	2	Closed	DP ST		6.50	7.50



Radiostat—A stepless graphite compression rheostat for primary of 550 watt filament or plate supply transformer. Range 4 to 150 ohms. **Price $6.50**

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Allen-Bradley Co., 108 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Enclosed find money order for $_____ for which please send me, shipping charges prepaid, the following items:

_____ for _____ Volts _____ Cycles

Name _____

Address _____

(67), W8AQ (66) and W3BES (64), all used high power. The leader in "sections worked" in the group below 100 watts is W1TS, who worked 63.

LOW POWER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The records of a few operators who used what can really be termed "low power" are refreshing in this game where the common urge is to run the power up, up, up. . . . W1JAH using a 6L6 e.c. oscillator running at 3 watts input worked 48 stations in 19 sections! With a Hartley oscillator on 3.5 Mc. and a TNT for 7 and 14 Mc., with inputs of from 9 to 12 watts, W8FDA, veteran of the low power ranks, made 16,821 points—134 stations, 42 sections; tube used was a '71A, and W8FDA says the same B batteries were used in the '35 SS!! W1EXZ believes in low power—he ran only 1.75 watts to a 12A7 but he worked 14 stations in 7 sections in a few hours of operating . . . and that is something under present day QRM conditions. W9VES with 20 watts input scored 24,048—168 QSO's, 48 sections. W8LCO hit 4790 points with 16 watts; 52 stations, 31 sections in 17 hours. 12 watts into a '45 TNT on 14 and 3.5 Mc. brought 5301 points to W5FJR (60 stations, 31 sections). VE4CQ had his fun with 2 watts to an '01A TNT, working 25 stations in 12 sections. 10 watts brought VE3QB 57 QSO's in 31 sections, 5058 points. The possibilities of low power are too often under-estimated. The reason that the above champions of low power get results is that they have confidence in their signals. The old adage "You've gotta make calls if you wanta get results" is particularly true on low power—but don't be afraid to make the calls . . . you may be surprised at the DX you can raise. The practice of calling anything you can hear is a good one to follow.

SIDELIGHTS

"Would like to tell anyone who thinks contests are a lot of bunk to get into the SS and see if their operating ability is really so hot."—VE4KX. W5ETZ, New Mexico, operated on one frequency only—14,100-kc., but he made 111 contacts in 43 sections. W9SCW, Iowa, stuck to 7032-kc., working 90 stations in 34 sections. 84 per cent of W9WWT's 179 contacts resulted from his CQ's. Add similes: "As hopeless as the chap who answers a 'CQ SS' and expects to get a ragchew." Break-in operation was one of the secrets of contest success and should be more widely used. A difficult question: To call that W5 in New Mexico or the W1 in Vermont, both on the same frequency!? Irony: W9TWC called his fist off at Louisiana all through the contest with no results—then his first QSO after the contest was with W5CRE, Shreveport. Did you meet any of those lads using self-excited rigs who swooped down on your frequency without warning and snatched away the QSO's without even a "thank you"?—but it's all in the game. "The contest provided a fine test for my newly built transmitter".—W9TSQ. There was less trouble than usual from the uninitiated asking "What does SS mean." VE3GT ran into only one such case, yet he worked 191 stations. "Enjoy these contests more each year. . . . The contest seemed snappier and better advertised than any previous one."—W9DGS. W8PGG estimates that at least 90 per cent of the stations on the air during the two week-ends were in the SS. That seems like a conservative estimate! Believed to be the most haywire antenna was that used at W6NEN: It consisted mainly of bell wire with regular 110 volt line wire here and there; it had about 40 splices and 5 angles; no insulators used at all and at no point was it more than 2 feet from the house. If you ever get discouraged over your antenna, remember W6NEN's mast. Definition for Sweepstakes Contest: "It's a tornado, cyclone and dead calm all mixed up like a Tom and Jerry. One min-

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Showing Standard Radio Equipment

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BURGESS

ute they're all calling, another minute the band sounds nearly dead, then WHAM bedlam again breaks loose." One of the contest's keenest joys was working a W9 who turned out to be somewhere besides Chicago! Hi. A burned out '01A is offered by Mr. Sweep Stakes for the best guess as to the number of Chicago hams active in the contest—it seemed like millions. And why were the W3's so often in Philadelphia? How the directional CQ's popped up during the last hours of the contest . . . bearing down on the missing sections! Says W3KT, president of the Frankford Radio Club, gavel winner, "The idea of club competition is very good . . . among other things it helps to keep up interest in a club." In the 1935 SS W9TYF made 259 contacts in 50 sections in 90 hours of operation; in 1936 he made 273 contacts in 53 sections in 40 hours. W9RQM bettered his 1935 performance in both stations worked and sections worked, operating about 12 hours less. "Found that the SS is the time to work unusual places. Worked two more states towards "W.A.S."—W1FSV. W3FXZ worked the one state needed for W.A.S.—New Mexico. W9WEN worked five new states, W5DB four and W5EGP two new ones. W6JMR worked some new stations in New Mexico and now claims W.A.S. 2 (worked all states twice). Contest curses: Blown apparatus, school, work and the need for sleep. "I think W6TT, W7DXZ and W7EAL should have their honesty rewarded. These hardy souls were the only operators in over fifty-five to give me less than T8."—VE4YX. QSO's in the '36 SS averaged about 76 per reporting participant.

Aside from the fact that it furnished good operating fun, the SS had its more serious side—it actually improved the operating ability of many amateurs; it provided an excellent opportunity to test station equipment; it gave practice in proper message preambles; it brought together hundreds of operators, all working with a common purpose, thereby furthering the spirit of fraternalism—the spirit of amateur radio! See you in the '37 SS!!

Scores

(Continued from page 34)

W8JTT	4418-31- 48-A-10	W8MUE	10101-37- 91-A-21
W8QHX	4272-24- 60-A-28	W8NDO	9999-33-103-A-29
W8ADV	3931-29- 71-B-17	W8MKK	7258-38- 99-B-29
W8LFV	2967-23- 43-A-25	W8KBM	6723-27- 83-A-24
W8NWZ	2622-23- 38-A-15	W8QES	3036-22- 47-A- 9
W8IPS	2048-21- 33-A- 9	W8NEK	1200-16- 25-A- 9

W9RQM

Sixth highest national scorer and winner of the Wisconsin certificate was Reno Goetsch, W9RQM, O.R.S.—47,123 points. His station layout differs from the usual run and offers a new idea in conserving space. The rig used during the contest was a 59 e.c./c.c. oscillator, '46 buffer, '10 final. The present rig is a 59 e.c./c.c., '46, '10 and T55 final running at 200 watts input on 28, 14, 7, 3.5 and 1.75 Mcs.

W8HTT	1759-21- 30-A-26	W8NWY	1139-17- 34-B-15*
W8JUF	1701-21- 27-A-10	W8OWC	600-10- 20-A- 7
W8OAG	1683-17- 33-A- 8	W8QEI	105- 5- 7-A- 4
W8ERZ	1418-21- 23-A- 9	W8NQL*	40- 4- 5- - -
W8MNW	1103-15- 25-A-15	W8MSZ	27- 3- 3-A- 1
W8PCM	522-12- 15-A-13	Phone	
W8PNL	480-11- 15-A- 6	W8OIZ	748-11- 34-B-18
W8KXA*	72- 4- 6-A- 2		

CENTRAL DIVISION

W. Pennsylvania		*Illinois*	
W8KUN	39273-53-249-A-38	W9NUF	38852-59-221-A-37
W8FIP	23664-58-204-B-34	W9KEH	35028-63-278-B-36
W8OYK	22388-58-193-B-39	W9RCQ	30912-56-276-B-39
W8OIX	18840-40-157-A-38	W9VES	24048-48-168-A-34
W8MZB	15930-45-120-A-28	W9MUX	23250-50-155-A-34
W8HSN	15309-42-125-A-33	W9VFZ	22308-44-175-A-40
W8MOT	10654-36-126-A-32	W9PNE	22260-53-144-A-40

EVERYONE LIKES THE NEW EIMAC 100TH

▲ The "DX" Man

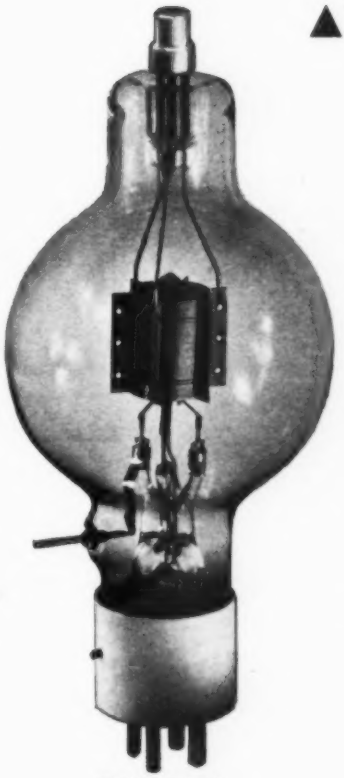
A powerful, clean cut signal on even the highest amateur communication frequencies assures the "DX" man of the greatest possible results from his equipment.

▲ The "Traffic" Man

Two band operation merely by the "flick" of the final tank tuning condenser will appeal to the "traffic" man. Outputs of 150 watts or more from a single 100TH when used as a doubler is just one of the unusual capabilities of this new tube.

▲ The "Experimenter"

Accidental overloads during adjustment will not harm the 100TH. The 100TH provides a useful tool for the exploration of the following: Ultra high frequency phenomena — Frequency multiplication at a relatively high power level — Class "B" audio work. The ease of neutralization even at the highest frequencies and the freedom of parasitic oscillations are just two advantages of the extremely low interelectrode capacities of the 100TH.



EIMAC 100TH

▲ The "High Power" Man

The power capabilities of the 100TH are usually sufficient to satisfy the most "rabid" high power man. For those men that must run a "California kilowatt" the use of the 100TH as a buffer or a buffer-doubler leaves little to be desired.

▲ The "Phone" Man

A clean, powerful carrier with a full rounded modulation envelope are readily obtained even on 56 megacycles with the new 100TH. In Class "B" audio outputs of 500 watts may be obtained from a pair of these tubes. An output of 260 watts with 1250 volts may be obtained with the 100TH tubes operating with zero grid bias.

▲ The "Rag Chewer"

The new and improved type of thoriated filament plus tantalum electrodes assures the user of the 100TH of phenomenally long filament life plus complete freedom from failures caused by gas. If you want a transmitter that will "stay put" year after year the 100TH will certainly be your choice.

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W9WWT	19525-55-179-B-40		W8GQB	22605-55-139-A-32	
W9FXZ	16560-48-116-A-39		W8ONK	13371-42-106-A-18	
W9UUM	15867-41-130-A-39		W8OCT	12048-37-122-A-32	
W9VEE	15300-51-150-B-33		W8OSD	8880-37-81-A-23	
W9UTT	14649-38-133-A-30		W8OGV	4095-21-65-A-15	
W9NQI	14099-39-122-A-35		W8CUP	3245-21-53-A-15	
W9IPT	13398-44-103-A-33		W8MTE	2992-22-69-B-13	
W9TKN	12012-44-91-A-36		W8NXT	2064-24-43-B-16	
W9IYA	12005-49-124-B-25		W8ITK	1584-22-24-A-5	
W9TQL	11934-36-113-A-21		W8EGI	1350-18-25-A-10	
W9NFL	10940-39-94-A-32		W9YX	1260-21-30-B-8	
W9WFS	10908-36-101-A-24		W8MRP	1035-15-23-A-10	
W9CCP	10767-37-100-A-26		W8PGG	378-9-15-A-4	
W9KMN	10512-38-94-A-25		W8SH	200-10-10-B-4	
W9IVD	9680-44-113-B-35		W8DSQ	144-8-8-A-5	
W9MHD	9657-37-87-A-22		*Ohio*		
W9AZP	8955-45-100-B-22		W8BYM	43554-61-242-A-37	
W9TCK	7805-35-115-B--		W8AQ	33858-66-257-B-40	
W9INY	6604-37-60-A-28		W8OFN	30195-61-252-B-40	
W9UHQ	5673-31-63-A-16		W8BTI	23436-62-189-B-31	
W9GMT	5438-37-70--15	A	W8OII	22124-43-172-A-29	
W9SIV	5351-29-64-A-17		W8CMB	21888-48-153-A-37	
			W8PMB	19300-50-190-B-37	
			W8JHN	18360-51-189-B-42	B
			W8NLQ	17130-56-188--28	B
			W8PKZ	15622-48-111-A-33	
			W8PMJ	15593-45-117-A-35	
			W8OQV	14308-46-145--38	B
			W8MCQ	13961-41-115-A-38	
			W8OYY	13080-40-112-A-31	
			W8ENA	11814-44-90-A-26	
			W8OPB	11328-48-120-B-27	
			W8KZO	8262-36-77-A-31	
			W8BKE	8140-27-101-A-30	
			W8LOF	7956-39-68-A-21	
			W8DAE	7644-42-92-B-23	
			W8HMH	7525-35-108-B-19	
			W8PZZ	7128-44-81-B-30	
			W8IAW	5796-28-70-A-9	
			W8LCO	4790-31-52-A-17	
			W8PGI	3281-27-41-A-26	
			W8CXF	2325-25-31-A-15	
			W8ORM	1260-15-28-A-9	

PAUL McCAMPBELL, W4CDC

Tennessee Section winner, W4CDC worked 207 stations in 61 sections for a grand total of 37,515. The 7- and 14-Mc. bands were used with p.p. 35T's in the final stage.

W9RSL	5130-30-58-A-21		W8NXM	558-12-17-A-7	
W9TZV	4899-23-71-A-10		W8LZE	297-9-11-A-4	
W9TAY	4779-27-59-A-19		W8NMR	284-9-11-A-3	
W9OMA	4725-35-69-B--		W8CMI	90-6-8--	
W9EBX	4464-31-48-A-20		W8DWH	45-3-5-A--	
W9WHF	3838-29-44-A-20		*Wisconsin*		
W9SRT	3225-25-43-A-18		W9RQM	47123-61-259-A-38	
W9NMO	2912-26-57-B-6		W9EYH	29418-53-187-A-39	
W9GPK	2812-25-38-A-22		W9GIL	22518-54-209-B-35	
W9MGN	2700-25-36-A-12		W9VDY	16638-47-121-A-40	
W9RBR	2337-19-41-A-22		W9SES	14364-38-126-A-36	
W9NGA	1950-20-33-A--		W9RKP	12226-39-105-A-25	
W9NGG	1860-20-32-A-11		W9FTH	10314-38-97-A-28	
W9NWE	1720--------		W9UIT	10125-45-113-B-21	
W9TUV	1428-17-28-A-19		W9PRA	9270-45-103-B-23	
W9UAZ	1080-20-26-B-6		W9UTB	5265-26-69-A-29	
W9WEN	1032-16-22-A-16		W9AKT	2730-26-35-A-6	
W9MCC	882-14-21-A-4		W9LUC	884-17-26-B-8	
W9OQW	800-16-25-B-11		W9EXK	375-10-13-A-5	
W9NIU	799-13-21-A-15		W9VTZ	231-7-11-A-7	
W9SKR	459-9-17-A-4		W9RH	32-4-4-B-1	
W9JU	288-12-12-B-3		W9PQY	3-1-1-A--	
W9TAD	288-12-8-A-5				
W9YTV	180-6-10-A-18				
W9SRL	144-6-8-A-5				
W9UGW	60-4-5-A-7				
W9FTX	32-3-4-A-8				
W9WR	28-4-4-B-1				
W9NDB	4-1-2-B--				
Indiana					
W9TYF	41101-53-273-A-40				
W9TWC	30654-52-203-A-39				
W9EGQ	24150-50-162-A-39				
W9SAL	9792-32-102-A-34	B			
Q9KPN	4896-36-68-B-13				
W9WCE	3-1-1-A--				
Phone					
W9LLV	3-1-1-A-4				
Kentucky					
W9ELL	34844-62-281-B-39				
W9RBN	29925-57-263-B-36				
W9KOX	1922-21-31-A--				

PROSE WALKER, W2BMX

His operating skill netted him 37,128 points and first place in the Eastern New York Section. He used a 53 oscillator-doubler, '45 buffer and p.p. Taylor 75G's running at 96 watts input.

"More Watts Per Dollar"

Taylor HEAVY DUTY **Tubes**

CUSTOM BUILT

TAYLOR TUBES, INC., 2341 WABANSIA AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dakota Division

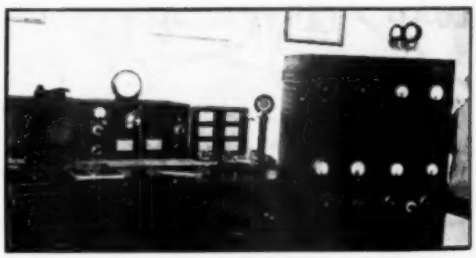
North Dakota	
W9UBB	13345-41-109-A-21
W9DGS	12900-43-101-A-28
W9EOZ	12374-46-135-B-24
W9DM	3250-25-50-A-25
W9SWC	2808-26-37-A-16
W9WLI	189-7-9-A-4
W9YCJ	135-5-10-A-6
South Dakota	
W9VOD	15318-46-112-A-37
W9FOQ	13222-43-104-A-23
W9YEZ	2139-23-31-A-23
W9SEB	1170-13-30-A-11
W9YNW	15-2-3-A-3
So. Minnesota	
W9VKF	33390-53-213-A-40
W9SNW	15261-46-110-A-29
W9TKX	13800-40-117-A-24
W9EFK	9090-45-101-B-20
W9BQJ	4611-29-53-A-11
W9EYL	1045-19-28-B-9
W9KUI	651-14-16-A-6
Phone	
W9ATP	4278-38-87--28^{12}
W9TKX	6-1-2-A--
No. Minnesota	
W9TJF	25996-53-168-A-39
W9DNY	11759-39-101-A-38
W9SYX	10824-41-88-A-39
W9BRA	6789-31-73-A-19
W9HEO	2583-21-41-A-22
W9OWU	1530-15-34-A-8
W9TIV	604-13-16-A-6
W9IGZ	512-11-16-A--
W9KYE*	32-4-4--

Delta Division

Arkansas	
W5FPD	8550-38-75-A-26
W5EIJ	6855-30-62-A-22
W5FJR	5301-31-60-A-34
W5CVO	300-8-13-A-5
W5BMX	60-4-5-A-1
Phone	
W5BMX	108-6-6-A-4
Louisiana	
W5KC	43725-55-267-A-39
W5WG	35483-57-210-A-40
W5CRE	5616-43-83--22^{13}
W5FHH	2448-24-52-B-13
W5FVD	1454-19-26-A-19
W5DAQ	980-20-25-B-7
W5FYS	75-5-6-A-2
W5DGB	48-4-4-A-1
W5GCM	27-2-5-A-5
Phone	
W5BZR	689-9-26-A--
Mississippi	
W4BMH	15456-46-113-A-36^{14}
W5KF	2800-25-56-B-12
W5FIT	98-7-7-A-9
Tennessee	
W4CDC	37515-61-207-A-37
W4PL	34692-56-207-A-38
W4DJR	12099-37-109-A-35
W4BAO	3424-32-54-B-12
W4DDJ	3180-30-60-B-27
W4CBA	1566-18-29-A-11

Hudson Division

Eastern New York	
W2BMX	37128-56-223-A-37
W2IQT	28350-54-175-A-40
W2EWD	20654-49-143-A-39
W2KBK	14112-42-113-A-25
W2HAN	10350-30-115-A-28
W2HNH	10177-31-113-A-38
W2HKZ	7350-28-83-A-31
W2HYC	6392-34-94-B-20
W2JKT	2409-22-37-A-23
W3CXX	2016-21-32-A--
W2QY	955-13-24-A-7
W2ISQ	858-11-26-A-8
W2DWO	144-6-9-A-7
W2BJX	27-3-3-A-1
W2CDM	24-3-4-B-1
N. Y. C.—L. I.	
W2HJK	36375-50-245-A-36
W2CWE	29880-48-211-A-39
W2GUP	23558-45-176-A-40
W2IOP	23355-45-140-A-37
W2DXO	19502-49-210-B-33
W2ESZ	18125-43-144-A-38
W2AHC	17136-51-168-B-33
W2GDF	16290-39-137-A-36
W2HMJ	16236-33-164-A-35
W2IBT	13485-31-146-A-26
W2EYS	9243-26-119-A-40
W2GP*	8517-34-84-A--
W2DXL	7812-31-85-A-28
W2HAY	7752-38-68-A-23
W2ION	7110-30-80-A-26
W2IIT	6876-36-96-B-31
W2HUG	5325-25-71-A-20
W2JAU	5244-23-74-A-17
W2IUD	4002-29-70-B-17
W2BPN	3000-25-60-B-15
W2JWF	2805-22-45-A-14
W2JJN	2430-18-47-A-20
W2FXM	2184-14-52-A-18
W2BMG	1995-19-35-A-16
W2OQ	1892-22-43-B-14
W2GVX	1612-26-31-B-10
W2HBO	1596-14-38-A-8
W2EYG	1344-16-28-A-16
W2IKB	1238-15-28-A-13
W2OZ	882-18-25-B-7
W2HSV	684-12-19-A-12
W2GQ	630-14-15-A-7
W2HYA	528-11-16-A-5
W2JVU	450-12-13-A-4
W2HVU	360-10-19-B--
W2AJR	168-7-8-A--
W2HRT*	8-2-2--
No. New Jersey	
W2FGG	28958-45-217-A-38
W2PY	26322-41-215-A-39
W2BXA	24700-52-238-B-39
W2EQQ	21385-53-139-A-33
W2HZY	18318-43-141-A-27
W2QL	15345-45-171-B-30
W2HXI	14355-33-145-A-28
W2FOA	12728-43-148-B-25
W2GGW	10544-33-107-A-14
W2DZA	9212-47-100-B-24
W2JJE	6006-22-93-A-3



W8BYM, LAKEWOOD, OHIO

A. W. Kovatch, W8BYM, ORS won the Ohio award with the twelfth highest national score—43,554. The transmitter consists of '47-'10-'03A combination on all bands. The antenna is a 3.5-Mc. Zepp.

W2CW	5292-28- 65-A-26	
W2GKE	5063-25- 69-A-35	
W2ECO	5016-33- 78-B-19	
W2IVC	4483-25- 60-A- -	
W2CMC	3174-23- 46-A-15	
W2IVU	3001-23- 44-A-22	
W2JSC	2871-22- 45-A-20	
W2CFW	2775-25- 37-A-12	
W2GME	1647-18- 31-A- 9	
W2JKH	1555-15- 35-A-17	
W2ASY	1400-20- 35-B-20	
W2KAK	1056-16- 24-A-16	
W2GTA	1050-14- 25-A-16	
W2IYM	897-13- 24-A- 6	
W2GCC	609-14- 16-A- 3	
W2CGG*	570-10- 19-A- -	
W2ICJ	459- 9- 17-A-12	
W2DMN*	252- 9- 14-B- -	
W2HYX	60- 4- 5-A- 1	
W2CJX*	12- 2- 2-A- -	
W2HVM*	2- 1- 1- - -	

MIDWEST DIVISION

Iowa

W9CFB	24219-54-156-A-38
W9AEW	18582-57-163-B-38
W9UOX	13938-46-101-A-31
W9RQR	13566-38-120-A-34
W9FDL	11123-49-115-B-18
W9SCW	9180-34- 90-A-29
W9JMB	7222-46- 80-B-27
W9TIJ	6120-30- 70-A- -[16]
W9WWY	4212-26- 57-A-26
W9PGG	1326-17- 26-A-10
W9NVF	800-13- 22-A- 8[17]
W9DIB	651-14- 16-A- 7
W9OSH	372- 8- 17-A-10
W9CCE	288- 8- 12-A- 3

Kansas

W9AWP	34191-58-198-A-39
W9CWW	29400-56-175-A-39
W9AHR	19718-55-120-A-31
W9UTK	13104-39-112-A-30
W9VBQ	9636-44-110-B-40
W9YAH	6966-36- 65-A-26
W9BEZ	1512-21- 36-B- 8
W9SIL	1296-18- 24-A-13
W9CYV	780-13- 21-A- 4
W9MFH	648-12- 18-A- 8
W9UEG	555-15- 19-B-10
W9OWZ	456- 8- 19-A-17
W9HL	207- 6- 12-A- 8
W9VVR	168- 7- 8-A- 4
W9FRK	84- 4- 7-A- 6

Missouri

W9LLW	47415-58-275-A-38
W9RSO	43200-60-243-A-34
W9VLP	19050-50-127-A-34
W9PWV	13464-44-104-A-38
W9ARH	11254-41- 92-A-29
W9OUD	7020-30- 78-A-22
W9AUB	6954-38- 61-A-29
W9VAV	4563-26- 60-A- -
W9EYM	3549-26- 46-A-20
W9IFR	2898-23- 42-A-14
W9KIK	2262-26- 31-A-19
W9YTC	1403-23- 30-B-16
W9WCM	731-17- 22-B-11

Nebraska

W9MGV	20272-51-134-A-36
W9DMY	17385-57-154-B-26
W9MZF	11514-38-102-A-39
W9VTP	10800-50-112-B-23
W9WPF	3375-30- 38-A-21
W9VUL	3375-25- 45-A-18
W9YDZ	1012-15- 26-A-14

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

Connecticut

W1TS	39407-63-211-A-39[18]
W1INF	32306-58-281-B-40[18,19]
W1UE	28958-45-215-A-40[18]
W1JPE	16800-50-112-A-23[18]
W1IED	13821-56-161- -34[20]
W1BHM	11223-43-131-B-26
W1APA	10542-42-127-B-21
W1SZ	10150-50-103-B-20
W1EAO	8603-31- 93-A-28
W1JR	6525-29- 75-A-34
W1JLN	5940-33- 95-B-27
W1BIH	5580-30- 63-A-20
W1JUD	4743-34- 47-A- -[21]
W1HYF	4347-23- 63-A-12
W1BDI	3813-31- 62-B-13
W1JXV	3503-31- 57-B-26
W1NE	3425-25- 69-B- 6
W1KBJ	2646-21- 42-A-14
W1KAY	2568-16- 55-A-19
W1GVK	2014-19- 53-B-16
W1ITI	1755-15- 40-A-14
W1JTD	1296-16- 27-A- 3
W1GVV	1260-18- 35-B- 5
W1BFS	1062-12- 30-A- 8
W1ES	918-17- 27-B- 8
W1DUC	858-11- 26-A-10
W1CTI	750-15- 25-B- 4
W1GKM	693-11- 20-A- 3
W1JSO	525-10- 18-A-15
W1IGR	520-13- 20-B- 5
W1JFN	495-11- 15-A- 2

Maine

W1APU	32661-57-192-A-39
W1GKJ	20115-45-149-A-40
W1CDX	16065-42-129-A-25
W1IRB	8138-35- 78-A-33
W1CFO	2187-18- 41-A- 9
W1DHH	264-11- 12-B- -
W1ASG	140- 7- 10- - -

E. Massachusetts

W1RY	34427-59-196-A-39
W1ENW	20726-41-171-A-40
W1ICA	18000-50-120-A-28
W1GCJ	11759-39-101-A-24
W1BEF	11340-36-158-B-36
W1IQH	10914-34-111-A-33
W1IPG	9870-35- 94-A-24
W1SW	8415-34- 84-A-18[22]
W1BWJ	8364-41-104-B-22[23]
W1ABG	7859-26-101-A-24
W1CJP	7034-37-101-B-43[24]
W1IWC	6732-28- 98-A-22
W1BTT	6384-28- 76-A- -
W1NA	6138-33- 93-B-19
W1IEU	6021-27-111-B-31
W1BMW	4290-26- 56-A-19
W1IVX	3384-24- 47-A-20
W1FKS	1461-25- 37- - [25]
W1DDM	884-17- 26-B- 8
W1ALP	840-14- 20-A-14
W1IIN	828-12- 23-A-25
W1EMG	624-13- 16-A- 3
W1JKN*	450- 9- 18-A- 7
W1GUA	288- 8- 12-A- 7
W1UW*	260-10- 13- - -
W1EPZ	243- 9- 9-A- 4
W1CTR	189- 6- 11-A-10
W1GMD	180- 6- 10-A- 4
W1JDE	136- 8- 9-B- -
W1IHL*	136- 8- 9-B- 5
W1BDV	75- 5- 5-A- 1
W1ALB	66- 4- 6-A- 4
W1ASI	50- 5- 5- - -
W1ACH	4- 1- 2-B- 1
W1IQO*	3- 1- 1-A- 2

W. Massachusetts

W1BVP	23613-51-233-B-40
W1EOB	22073-45-165-A-30
W1GUO	8073-26-105-A-31
W1DLD	7812-42- 93-B-22
W1BIV	3465-22- 53-A-22
W1JAH	2736-19- 48-A-14
W1JAD*	2076-24- 33-A-23
W1IJL	1125-15- 26-A- 8
W1IIP	660-11- 20-A-12
W1IEI	476-14- 17-B- -
W1EXZ	294- 7- 14-A- 9

New Hampshire

W1BFT	47094-59-266-A-40
W1AVJ	33549-53-211-A-38
W1IVU	10368-37- 96-A-32
W1IP	8700-29-100-A-19
W1HOU	3168-24- 66-B-25
W1JCA	2237-21- 38-A-10
W1JGC	1953-21- 31-A-12
W1HOV	72- 4- 6-A- -
W1JWJ	21- 1- 1- - -

Rhode Island

W1BBN	19500-50-195-B-40
W1AQ	9594-41-119-B-34[26]
W1GBO	5544-28- 66-A-22
W1IAV	3666-26- 47-A- -
W1KCS	3078-19- 54-A-16
W1BJA	1800-20- 30-A-20
W1AOP	18- 3- 3-B- -

Vermont

W1EZ	54180-60-301-A-40
W1FSV	6723-27- 83-A-14

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

Idaho

W7ESM	5166-31- 56-A-29	
W7FFQ	4293-27- 53-A-33	
W7CMY	270- 9- 10-A- 8	

Montana

W7CRH	21546-57-127-A-30	
W7EWR	5655-29- 66-A-21	
W7BSU	4836-39- 62-B- -	
W7CPY	4742-29- 55-A-19	

Oregon

W7DP	3861-26- 50-A-16	
W7FCM	1476-12- 41-A-22	
W7EZX*	578-11- 20-A- 6	
W7FPN*	280- 8- 18-B-14	
W7ENU*	40- 4- 5-B- 5	
W7EBQ*	2- 1- 1- - -	

Washington

W7EK	28320-60-238-B-38	
W7EZH	22344-49-154-A-40	27
W7CMB	18504-48-133-A-38	
W7EGE	18091-53-177- -38	28
W7DXZ	16125-48-114-A-25	
W7FVK	14985-45-117-A-35	
W7DJS	12126-43- 96-A-28	
W7EYD	7298-41- 90-B-23	
W7FUG	7904-38-107-B-29	
W7LD	6672-32- 70-A-26	
W7RT	4716-24- 66-A-19	
W7EHU	3204-24- 45-A-20	
W7FSD	864-12- 24-A-18	
W7FZB	585- 6- 33-A-18	
W7APR	576- 8- 24-A- -	
W7BHW	370-10- 19-B- 8	
W7FEZ	325-13- 13-B- 4	
W7CWN	234- 6- 13-A- 7	

PACIFIC DIVISION

Hawaii

K6JPD	6240-39- 80-B-17	
K6CGK	2850-19- 50-A-19	
K6NRF	972-12- 27-A- 9	

Nevada

Phone		
W8EVF	1518-18- 43-B-15	29

Santa Clara Valley

W6HJT	40508-55-254-A-37	
W6CUZ	5250-35- 75-B-18	
W6NCO	3201-22- 49-A-17	
W6NCM	2268-21- 38-A-12	
W6MTD	1148-15- 26-A- 9	
W6KZG	252- 6- 14-A- 6	

East Bay

W6TT	14014-49-143-B-34	
W6LHE	5916-34- 88-B-28	
W6LMZ	4224-33- 64-B-24	
W6OGA	3384-24- 48-A-15	
W6EJA	2806-23- 61-B-19	
W6KEK	2400-16- 50-A- -	
W6HH	135- 5- 9-A- 7	
W6MKG	90- 5- 6-A- -	
Phone		
W6ITH	30774-69-223-B-35	

San Francisco

W6JMR	13158-51-129-B-29	
W6ABB	12854-41-105-A-37	
W6CIS	12054-49-123-B-25	
W6IPH	9360-40-117-B-37	
W6MGL	6072-23- 89-A-34	
W6NEN	6038-25- 82-A-31	
W6JDG	4098-28- 48-A- -	
W6LCS	378- 7- 18-A-13	
Phone		
W6JSS	45- 3- 5-A- 2	

Sacramento Valley

W6IZE	7733-37-106-B-31	
W6MNR	2700-18- 50-A-26	
W6BNH	60- 4- 5-A- 2	
W6MBY	3- 1- 1-A- 1	

Philippines

KA1US	728-14- 27-B-30	

San Joaquin Valley

W6MVK	44103-61-242-A-39	
W6HIP	1872-12- 53-A-15	
W6GUR	816-17- 24-B-12	
W6MKO	804-12- 35-B-14	
W6OFD	12- 2- 2-A- -	
Phone		
W6IWU	866-14- 33- -24	30

ROANOKE DIVISION

North Carolina

W4ECH	11484-44-133-B-26	
W4DW	7176-39- 93-B- -	
W4DWB	1844-18- 36-A-12	
W4CEI	1392-24- 30-B- 9	

Virginia

W3FMY	15708-51-155-B-36	
W3FJ	9393-45-116- -25	31
W3EXQ	3140-23- 46-A-29	
W3FQP	3134-29- 53-B-18	
W3GBC	2070-15- 47-A-19	
W3MQ	1584-16- 34-A-20	
W3EHL	352-11- 16-B- -	
W3DJC	192- 6- 16- - -	
W3AVR*	2- 1- 1- - -	

West Virginia

W8CXR	14976-48-105-A-32	
W8KWU	13583-47 146-B-33	
W8PMA	10191-43-123-B-38	
W8LCN	8977-35- 87-A-34	
W8PQQ	7917-39-105-B-35	
W8OXO	6096-32- 64-A-29	
W8LII	5292-28- 63-A-26	
W8KKG	3808-34- 56-B-13	
W8KXC	1872-24- 39-B-12	
W8ASI	576-12- 16-A- 4	
W8HD	300-10- 15-B- 4	
W8AFX	252- 9- 15-B- -	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Colorado

W9FFU	45180-60-251-A-40	
W9WFV	27103-57-159-A-32	
W9RRS	22418-49-153-A-38	
W9TSQ	6930-35- 66-A-21	
W9DQD	3139-23- 46-A-18	
W9TDR	2174-23- 32-A- 9	
W9SJT	795-10- 27-A-19	
W9BUL	608-16- 20-B- 4	
W9GLG	444-12- 19-B-12	
W9YGM*	2- 1- 1- - -	
Phone		
W9PWU	3071-23- 45-A-12	
W9NWW	2475-22- 41-A-16	
W9GLG*	3- 1- 1-A- -	

Utah-Wyoming

W6FRN	21375-50-143-A-35	
W6KOP	15750-42-131-A-39	
W7CY	11515-49-122-B-20	
W6NPU	545-11- 18-A-11	
W6MZJ	494- 7- 25-A-14	
W6LLH	240- 8- 10-A-10	
W7COH	84- 4- 7-A- 1	

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

Alabama

W4CYC	43829-61-240-A-40	
W4BOU	30108-52-194-A-32	
W4DMZ	19952-47-142-A-34	
W4APU	10816-52-106-B-19	
W4DS	3510-26- 45-A- -	
W4ELQ	2001-23- 29-A-12	
W4DXI	1530-17- 31-A-18	
W4BHY	420-10- 14-A- 4	

Eastern Florida

W4DTR	20856-44-161-A-40	
W4EFM	6045-31- 66-A-27	
W4CKM*	4415-27- 55-A-17	
W4SV	984-16- 21-A- 6	
W4DVO	624-13- 16-A- 4	
W4GS	192- 8- 8-A- 2	
W4EGL	18- 2- 3-A-25	

Western Florida

W4ECN	7806-36- 74-A-24	32

GA.-S. C.-etc.

K5AC	33708-53-226-A-40	33
W4AMM	11628-38-104-A-35	
W4VX	10962-36-102-A-20	
K5AY	5748-34- 87-B-18	
W4ECZ	4995-30- 56-A-18	
W4BIN	990-15- 30-A- 5	
W4DJT*	338- 9- 13-A- 3	
K5AV	3- 1- 1-A- 1	

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

Arizona

W6KFC	51708-62-278-A-40
W6MAJ	988-14- 23-A-10
W6NXO	855-10- 29-A- 9

Los Angeles

W6SN	32562-67-243-B-39
W6LCA	25245-51-169-A-34
W6BXL	12663-42-101-A-19
W6MTP	11578-31-125-A-37
W6KPE	10553-35-101-A-26
W6MNA	10500-40- 88-A-23
W6KJG	10011-47-110-B-21
W6MXN	8558-35- 83-A-29
W6IOX	7714-38-102-B-22
W6ACL	6300-45- 70-B-17
W6NLZ	5940-22- 90-A-32
W6GVO	5198-35- 50-A-25
W6KYM	3366-34- 51-B-21
W6LFX	3244-21- 53-A-22
W6NAH	1368-16- 29-A- -
W6KVK	1304-11- 40-A-30
W6IDW	1275-17- 25-A-10
W6MXC	1176-14- 28-A-10
W6BGF	842-17- 17-A- 7
W6MQS	690-10- 23-A- 6
W6OCN	600-10- 20-A-26
W6JTM	232- 8- 15-B-11
W6LEB	50- 5- 5-B- 2

Phone

W6BWG	136- 8- 13-B- 3
W6MPK	66- 6- 6-B- 6

San Diego

W6ITY	34427-59-198-A-39
W6LDJ	24255-55-148-A-35
W6GCX	22288-56-199-B-26
W6LHN	19158-53-121-A-27
W6LVB	15180-44-117-A-13
W6GTM	13950-60- 78-A-30
W6HLP	7272-36-101-B- -
W6MNV	4175-23- 61-A-12
W6NGN	1776-16- 37-A-19
W6NVL*	84- 7- 7- - -

WEST GULF DIVISION

Northern Texas

W5DQD	21230-55-191-B-36
W5EOU	7020-36- 76-A-23
W5EFN	3096-24- 43-A-24
W5BAM	2081-19- 37-A-14
W5FCQ	1560-20- 26-A- 3
W8GGU	1056-16- 22-A- 6[34]
W5ARV	658-14- 24-B- 7
W5FZU	270- 6- 15-A- 3
W5AWT	12- 2- 2-A- 2

Oklahoma

W5EGP	23447-49-161-A-39
W5CUX	21227-53-134-A-31
W5AQE	12577-39-108-A-33
W5EGQ	12474-42-101-A-24
W5YJ	12054-49-131-B-39[35]
W5BDX	8770-37- 70-A-18
W5FLU	7237-34- 71-A-28
W5EHY	5441-31- 60-A-26
W5EYH	4698-29- 55-A-23
W5FFH	3900-26- 50-A-15
W5FFW	2712-31- 58- -16[36]
W5FSK	2208-23- 48-B- -[37]
W5FXG	2040-20- 34-A-15
W5FIK	1867-15- 42-A-13
W5CJZ	696-14- 17-A- 6
W5FFK*	231- 7- 11-A- 2
W5FKL*	75- 5- 5-A- 3

Southern Texas

W5CPB	26175-50-177-A-37[38]
W5DBR	20880-48-148-A-39
W5BDI	20592-52-132-A-40
W5DB	18450-50-123-A-26
W5CWW	17043-46-125-A-28
W5EAL	15369-47-110-A-25
W5AQY	14256-44-108-A- -[39]
W5DAW	12120-40-103-A-31
W5FZD	11155-37-109-A-30
W5DMB	8610-35- 83-A-32
W5FSD	7248-32- 76-A-26
W5ARO	5424-32- 57-A-17
W5EEX	4131-27- 51-A- -
W5DWN	360-10- 12-A- 6
W5GAV*	360- 8- 16-A-11
W5DOM	120- 8- 10-A- 3
W5EWZ	11- 1- 4-A- 6

New Mexico

W5DGP	23166-54-144-A-36
W5FRR	13997-43-109-A-18
W5ETZ	13868-43-111-A-22
W5CJP	13536-47- 97-A-29
W5ENI	32- 4- 4-B- 1
W5DZY	12- 2- 2-A- 2

CANADA

Maritime

VE1FB	6750-30- 79-A-27
VE1BK	6675-25- 91-A-21
VE1EV	6660-30 74-A- -
VE1GI	6480-27- 82-A- -

Ontario

VE3ACS	31248-56-187-A-40
VE3IR	29694-49-207-A-40
VE3GT	28841-51-191-A-40
VE3ACM	26845-55-164-A-28
VE3JT	26255-59-223-B-30
VE3AEM	25916-39-224-A-33
VE3OI	18354-46-136-A-36
VE3ZE	16434-44-129-A-40
VE3SD	14684-39-129-A-33
VE3HP	14576-41-119-A-26
VE3DA	12222-42-146-B-32
VE3ABD	10004-41-122-B-40[40]
VE3AJB	9690-34- 96-A-38
VE3AJX	9120-32- 95-A-25
VE3NS	7398-36- 71-A-28
VE3SS	6642-27- 82-A-18
VE3QB	5058-31- 57-A-23
VE3DU	4361-33- 44-A-15
VE3AME	4290-26- 55-A-30
VE3ALH*	3498-22- 54-A-16
VE3IW	3024-24- 43-A-21
VE3PE	2601-17- 51-A-20
VE3ZU	2346-23- 34-A-27
VE3ER	2136-24- 45-B-10
VE3HV	1392-16- 30-A-12
VE3OT	648-12- 18-A- 5
VE3SG	576-12- 16-A- 4
VE3UF	479-11- 15-A- 6
VE3UX	360-10- 12-A- 3
VE3AID	135- 6- 8-A- 5
VE3MB*	32- 4- 4- - -
VE3MA	6- 1- 2-A- -

Quebec

VE2DR	33065-47-235-A-39
VE2EE	16600-50-167-B-35
VE2IN	14625-39-127-A-26
VE2AA	7875-35- 77-A-26
VE2JD	6720-28- 81-A-29
VE2JI	5275-25- 77-A-37
VE2EP	5133-29- 59-A-20
VE2LC	3672-24- 52-A-21
VE2EX	2340-24- 33-A-16
VE2LI	1815-22- 30-A-19
VE2BU	1200-16- 25-A- 7
VE2IX	984-16- 23-A- -
VE2HI*	288- 8- 12-A- -
VE2FG	270- 9- 10-A- 2

Alberta

VE4GE	36801-58-214-A-40
VE4ABH	6510-35- 63-A-27
VE4VJ	1555-17- 31-A-19
VE4PZ	990-11- 30-A-18

British Columbia

VE5QP	19202-51-132-A-35
VE5PW	9006-33- 99-A-38
VE5QA	6165-30- 73-A-34
VE5OK	5625-25- 78-A-37
VE5FW	4653-22- 71-A-31
VE5II	451- 9- 13-A- 3
VE5ID	102- 4- 9-A- 4

Manitoba

VE4SF	12061-43- 96-A-28
VE4KX	11092-47-119-B-21
VE4YO	4914-28- 61-A- -
VE4EV	1800-20- 30-A-11

Saskatchewan

VE4OC	31164-56-188-A-38
VE4QZ	24300-50-165-A-35
VE4YX	9288-36- 88-A- -
VE4MB	5487-31- 67-A-26
VE4PQ	1620-18- 30-A-12
VE4CQ	828-12- 25-A-15
VE4TX	39- 2- 7-A- 3

Station Activities

(Continued from page 64)

MIDWEST DIVISION

IOWA—SCM, Owen Williams, W9NNM—LCX's new T55 really has a sock. RQR is still after B.P.L. NVF has new job. AWH operates only during A.A.R.S. drill. LEZ has worked 22 countries during the past two weeks. PGG says the Council Bluffs Club is going to clean up the 56-Mc. bootleggers. DEA's receiver blew up just before the last O.R.S. party. CWG is still working DX on 7 Mc. FKC worked seven new countries during the DX contest. YOV reports for the Cedar Falls and Waterloo gang. Thanks, fella. GPN's new QTH is Ames. KAA has new T200 in final. REF has new rig on 28- and 14-Mc. 'phone. JUI owns an '04A. ODQ is putting a kw. on 28- and 14-Mc. 'phone. PHR is new call in Cedar Falls; he works 7 Mc. YOU will be on 7 and 14 Mc. soon. FLK is using 6L6's in new 14-Mc. job. YTU landed a CM for his first DX. Thanks, gang, for the fine bunch of reports. Each of us is interested in the other fellow's activities. Your S.C.M. has been transferred to Clinton temporarily, but is on the air at Iowa City on week-ends as usual.

Traffic: W9LCX 179 NNM 149 RQR 106 TGK 56 NVF 39 AWH 26 LEZ-PGG 5.

KANSAS—SCM, Harry E. Legler, W9PB—R.M. IQI is still handling the usual bulk of traffic, with WRK helping in no small way. UEG showed fine spirit in qualifying for his O.R.S. appointment and keeps the S.C.M. posted on news by schedules with the R.M. ZAW has had his ticket only a month and already reports traffic. On his 15th birthday, YRN got "some of what it takes" for new transmitter. The thousandth contact of YAH was his first K6; he says the K.Y.S.C. (Kansas Young Squirts Club) is going fairly well with VAO, YRS, WBC, ZAW, YAO, YAK, VUV. A new O.P.S. is LQW whose report shows 'phones do handle traffic. KCG, formerly of Missouri, now has his ticket modified for his Abilene address. UWV states the 28-Mc. 'phone gang want to use the c.w. portion of that band to prevent danger of a few c.w. men losing it. CWW is doing fine work in observing and reporting on off-frequency and bad signal stations. BYV holds O.O. and O.B.S. appointments instead of UEG, as was reported in last month's writeup, an error on the S.C.M. YRS applies for O.R.S. RUN also applies for ORS after keeping a flock of traffic schedules and learning "what a splendid organization" the traffic men are. Twenty members of the Sunflower Radio Club enjoyed a fine party at the home of UFP. TTU, JBL and VRZ won valuable prizes at the Alva, Okla., Convention. VEL, reporting Dodge City activities, says 5FDU and 5FDE have moved in from the 5th District, SAM is working 28-Mc. 'phone. CKV lost a 50T via the table to cement floor route; EVQ is a new man there; WAZ is building a 6L6 amplifier. NLZ accepted a government job at Wilson Dam, Alabama, so the N.C.R. Section looses a fine leader. Capt. Black of the Army Signal Corps was pleased with the way radio men conducted themselves during the flood crisis.

Traffic: W9IQI 359 WRK 53 UEG 46 LQW 19 YAH 9 YRN-ZAW 2 EYY 39.

MISSOURI—SCM, J. Dewey Mills, W9CJR—PYF is running 5 daily schedules. AIJ has been pounding brass on linotype machine. TGN worked 30 countries in 14 hours. KEI says Trunk "E" now working as a net. OUO at C.C.C. Camp, Berryman, wants to try 56 Mc. with St. Louis. Get him, gang. TCM is going to crystal rig after using self-excited for two years. RTG is Chief op on *S.S. Panuco*, WECY. LBA's '03A died an unnatural death. NNZ made W.A.C. 4 times in DX contest. DHN added a few countries in DX contest. ASV, having been in bed since last October, will be active again soon on 14 Mc. SGP reports from Port Arthur School. ARH spent month in bed on account of dislocated ankle.

Traffic: W9OUD 174 PYF 137 AIJ 107 TGN 101 KEI 42 OUO-TCM 22 ENF 8 EFC 6 LBA 2. (Jan.–Feb., W9PYF 87).

NEBRASKA—SCM, Samuel C. Wallace, W9FAM—During the Mississippi and Ohio floods of January 24th to February 5th, 9BNT maintained a continuous watch for 271 hours over 11 full days. DI is keeping 11 daily schedules; some 1.75-Mc. 'phone operation; he is acting S.N.C.S. for the A.A.R.S. FAM reports Trunk Line "L" working 100% from 9LCX to West Coast. UHT is keeping 11 FB schedules. POB took a vacation and visited a few of the hams including 9EDI, 9BNT and 9FAM. EHW uses both c.w. and 'phone to good advantage. WYJ, new O.R.S., is trying to get some good schedules. UDH has 6L6 osc. and RK-20 amp. going FB. TBF is keeping a few schedules on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. KJP has been on 14 Mc. for a little DX. DGL is working plenty of DX. LOD hopes to help Nebr. out a lot in traffic work from now on. ZFC reports for first time and says he will do all he can to boost Nebraska. YDZ reports again for the gang at Norfolk. He says it pays to advertise and thanks those hams who sent their QSL's after reading the notice in Feb. *QST*. WHN is planning a 19 osc., 19 doubler and to go to 14 Mc. GFI is on 1.75-Mc. 'phone, 3.3 watts input to p.p. '45's. YDZ is leading local gang in W.A.S., has 44 states and looking for Utah, Miss., So. Carolina and New Mexico. RVG is back from Colo. on a visit. VQO is going strong on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. At a meeting held at WZB's home, Cozad, the Co-Goth Radio Club was organized with the following members: WZB, PGA, EUX, COU, WZL, JCB, CEI, DPE, all of Cozad, and MLB and EKP of Gothenburg. It was decided to meet the last Thursday of each month at the different amateurs' homes. The following officers were elected: EKP, First Buffer; COU, Second Buffer; DPE, Modulator and Bleeder.

Traffic: W9BNT 514 (WLU 164) DI 265 FAM 257 UHT 86 POB 83 EHW 39 WYJ 7 UDH 6 TBF 5 BQR 2 KJP 2 LOD 30.

DAKOTA DIVISION

NORTH DAKOTA—SCM, Hartwell B. Burner, W9OEL—DIW at Grand Forks has HF-200 on 7 Mc. with 300 watts. KQF is on 7 Mc. TUF snagged an OH3. OEL, RQX and YWC assisted REJ in completing his three contacts for license renewal. RZA and WLI keep traffic moving in good shape. SWC visited with big brother KZL. KZL schedules PGO who is RCAing in Chicago. SHI reports from Fargo that he has been on 7-Mc. c.w. and 14-Mc. 'phone using 211 final modulated by carbon plate tens. EHK of Fargo has 354 on 7 Mc. with 500 watts input. RPD is pruning 59-RK-20 for 'phone. SAW is working real DX on 14 Mc. EIG works out in good shape with '03A. We appreciate SHI's report on the Fargo gang. DM on T.L. "A" still struggles with his final. JZJ is back on 4-Mc. 'phone. YNX, Grand Forks, reports the following from there: WLI rebuilt to eliminate parasitics; YJC is going to try 7 Mc.; WFO broke his 7-Mc. crystal using 6L6 osc. NAW is QRL with new rig. 9SWC reports, "On January 29th I left here with equipment to report for flood relief duty, radio operating, at the C.C.C. Headquarters, Little Rock, Ark. For three weeks handled only flood traffic for Red Cross, Army, National Guard and C.C.C. Two transmitters were used at WUCA, one 4610 kc. for the Arkansas C.C.C. stations, and the other on 6940 kc. daytime and 4610 kc. at night for working into the Corps Area Army Net Control station WVU."

Traffic: W9KZL 103 OEL 101 RZA 77 WLI 65 DM 54 SWC 18 RQX 12 (Jan.–Feb. W9SWC 17.)

SOUTH DAKOTA—SCM, Andrew J. Kjar, W9SEB—AZR is high traffic man with nice total. The South Dakota State Net has changed from 3556 kc. to 3717 kc. We suggest that a few more stations get lined up in this net, so we will really know what towns we can depend on in case of some emergency. If interested, write AZR or SEB. WAJ got himself a swell job in Denver, Colo., and will no longer be with us. We wish you happiness and success in your location, Bud. All hams are planning to go to the Dakota Division Convention to be held in St. Paul on May 21st-22nd-23rd. See you there. The Sioux Falls gang are making good progress on the State Convention to be held there on September 4th and 5th. Let's go. The Rapid City gang is planning a ham gathering for the Hills boys in early spring. PZU in Staples is Official Broadcasting Station for Dakota Division. Listen for him at 5:30 P.M. CST each Sunday on 3904 kc. The South Dakota Roundup is going strong each Sunday afternoon with URQ as Foreman, DIY, ORY, USI, USH, PPE, BGB, FLM, ALO, FOQ, SRX, ADJ, OXC, GQH and others as Wranglers, all on 3.9- and 1.75-Mc. 'phone. VOD sent in cards for Worked All States and wonders if he is first in So. Dak. to become W.A.S. A few of the gang report that they are getting their 56-Mc. rigs ready for summer use and want to know how many in the State plan 56-Mc. tests this summer. Please let the S.C.M. know as soon as possible so we can get the word out to the gang. Remember, reports must be mailed the S.C.M. on the 16th of the month.

Traffic: W9AZR 386 SEB 165 FOQ 111 VQN 28 VOD 32 WAJ 26 TBI 18 PGV 15.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, Leonard Hofstad. W9OWU–YKD worked a K5 on 3.5 Mc. CWB is using a power transformer for modulation transformer. KQA has been making a few changes in the rig. OVB is busy getting the convention lined up. The convention will have exhibits of interest to every ham from the oldest old-timer to the youngest young squirt. One exhibit will include two ham-shacks, one from back in the early spark days and the other an ultra-modern station with a half k.w. transmitter and a modern receiver; this station will actually be given away on the last day of the convention. Arrangements have been made so that Class A and B exams may be taken at the convention on Saturday, May 22nd. Any ham desiring to take the exams at the convention should write Mr. C. W. Loeber and ask for forms 610 and 611, indicating at the same time that you wish to take the exam at the convention. WVD is on 7 Mc. VVA can't decide between 800-watt rig and 1-kw. rig. MOW is on 28 Mc. VTH is rebuilding for an all-band rig. FUZ has been working portable from up north. OGZ finally got on 28 Mc. HEO likes his T55's; he bought PVA's complete station, including HD-203A final and FB7 receiver; he intends to use his T55 rig for 'phone and the '03A for c.w. IGZ spends most of his time on 3.9-Mc. meter 'phone. YAP has his Class B tens working well. OTW is building new rig with T20 final. OOV is all worked up over a 'phone rig after operating OWU on 28 Mc. PTU keeps the traffic moving. FTJ schedules in the A.A.R.S. regularly. KQA schedules RPK and RTN daily. ORQ made W.A.C. and worked 28 countries on 7 Mc. during DX contest. DOQ can be heard on 3.9-Mc. 'phone almost every day. OVB is on 1.75-Mc. 'phone part of the time. Your S.C.M. made W.A.C. during DX contest, also worked K4 on 28-Mc. 'phone.

Traffic: **W9**PTU 200 IGZ 23 VTH-OGZ 4 FTJ 18 HEN 43 ORQ 52 RJF 12 RPM 6 RTN 26 SKT 7 OWU 64.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, Webster F. Soules, W9DCM–FNK is on 14 and 28 Mc. IPX sold his oscilloscope. DHP has a new crystal mike. ATP has a 250T on 14-Mc. 'phone. AVH is busy at VXZ. YKF reported S9 on 56 Mc. from 1.75 Mc. WKO is attending Naval Electrical School in San Diego. Better watch these crystals too close to the edge of the band, gang. There have been too many pink slips in the past month to make it funny any more. IJN worked BS2A in Bulgonia. DRO got his rig on the air at last. PLC is back in town after being in Kansas City for five months. VGB wants to be a flyer some day. ACB keeps daytime schedules on 7 Mc. VXH builds baby carriages to provide transportation for future Minneapolis hams. MHJ is back in town. LKK is busy at YC. 7FRV goes to the U. of Minn. The Campus Radio Club at the U. of Minn. elected ATP president and RTN secretary. I am very sorry to report IJD for Silent Keys. VRY built his tank condenser. YZW is a new ham in Ostrander. YNQ has hopes of getting an RME receiver. ZAD blew his third tube. KUI works his DX after the DX contest. KDI maintains Sunday schedules for students with folks at home. DEI recorded largest score ever made in this Section for DX contest. MZN got himself a new 8 m.m. Bell and Howell movie camera. Start bummin' a ride for the MID-AMERICAN CONVENTION, gang. May 21st, 22nd and 23rd are close at hand.

Traffic: **W9**FNK 26 KDI 14 BKX 7 KUI-DCM 6 TKX 5 DEI 3.

CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS—SCM, L. John Huntoon, W9KJY—R.M.'s: 9ILH, 9RMN. EBX is going FB on schedules. Postcard from PNE abounds in DX calls worked. GPK joined the Naval Reserve. The '03A at AA is getting kinda old and feeble. We may expect to hear the kw. from NN in Chicago in the near future. SUW is doing well with 59–59 exciter. WSF averages two QSO's per day, besides 10 hours' work in a screw-making factory! SKR, while polishing the 7-Mc. crystal, accidentally made two triangles out of it! Dr. Hamm, UAZ, is getting some good publicity for our hobby by giving talks to local organizations near Elkhart. More DX is being heard than worked by TAY. KJX is now alternate trunkliner for HPG on Line "J." GPF entertained C.R.T.A. Club. Besides regular schedules, ENH finds time to snag an occasional K7 on 3.5 Mc. PNV made his new RK-39 look like an X-ray tube, for a moment. With no commercial power, PGB is considering use of windmill generator. GMT is doing a lot of traffic delivery work in Chicago. The F.C.C. and RBR got together, so John is off quiet hours now. YL WWP was bitten by the DX bug, with already three continents on the "Wkd" column. MIN is new president of C.I.R.C., BPU re-elected treasurer. FTX finds a lot of local QRM caused by key clicks and harmonics. RWS had somewhat of a mixup in recent A.A.R.S. codespeed contest, almost mislaying a typewriter. KJY copped first place for this district, with 50 w.p.m. ADN is new O.O. and has highly accurate measuring equipment. We have about decided that a spot-frequency net is the simplest way to cover the state for traffic, so start saving those nickels for a crystal next season.

Traffic: **W9**RMN 545 EBX 466 ILH 379 KJY 154 (WLTK 92) GMT 105 PLL 97 KJX 70 DDO 64 NXG 51 GPF 40 ENH 38 CGV 33 PNV 32 RBR 28 VEE 16 WWP 7 BPU-PRS 6 FTX 4 CEO 3 RWS-PCI 2 YTS-HQH 1.

INDIANA—SCM, Arthur L. Braun, W9TE—SQH is building new low-power rig. AXH has two new 65-ft. poles. YGC is new P.A.M. LQ is sporting new Collins 30FXC rig. NNB and DET are rebuilding. VNZ likes his 6L6 osc. BDE and SDW have new rotary beam ants. ODH is keeping regular schedules. MFM gets out FB. HUV has new 808. AB is getting bugs out of receiver. GOE is back on the air. ZBK is new at South Bend. TBM is oping on A.A.R.S. schedules. EGQ is going on 28 Mc. for DX. QG is on 3638 kc. regularly. UYP is going on 'phone. YWE has traffic schedules. VTG lined up with A.E.C. HIU is building new masts. TTA has new field strength meters. MCH was heard in Paris. MIG is building new oscilloscope. UQU moved to Elkhart. UKV is ex-9AVB and now at Ft. Wayne. TE is moving to new QTH. LLV installed a Faraday shield, which works FB per *QST*; he also built a field strength meter.

Traffic: **W9**TYF 9 ODH 15 MFM 9 AB 2 ZBK 3 TBM 13 QG 54 UYP 15 YWE 1 VTG 5.

KENTUCKY—SCM, G. W. Mossbarger, W9AUH—General plans have been drawn for a new net in the state. A 1.75-Mc. 'phone net is in the making. Those interested in becoming a part of this system are invited to communicate with Chief Route Manager 9BAZ. CDA has finally contacted a European station—during the recent DX contest. YQN, an old-timer with a new call, has put Kentucky on the map on 28 Mc., using a fine sounding 'phone. THS has departed for the Philippines and will be signing a KA call in a few months. MN, unsung hero in our local flood efforts, joins in U.S.N.R. network. ELL went to Great Lakes to explain how Louisville was saved by the U.S.N.R. Ky. amateurs are now being monitored by AYH as Official Observer, equipped with modern frequency meter and the best material available for this work. Let us all coöperate with "DC." HZL has gone on 28 Mc. ARU now cares for Trunk Line "E" through this neck of the woods. MYL wishes to add his QRM to the present list of O.R.S. AZY detected and ran down local "bootlegger." CNE entered ranks of receiver owners. BGA is slowly finishing new outfit, cellar to garret. Attention is again called to the fact that as your S.C.M., I can only ship to this column the information you give me.

Traffic: **W9**YQN 11 EDQ 66 MYL 3 FZV 7 BAZ 38 KOX 27 HAX 68.

MICHIGAN—SCM, Harold C. Bird, W8DPE—Ass't. S.C.M.: Joe Lessard, W9PDE. R.M.'s: 8LSF, 8BMG, 8ICM. P.A.M.: 8CSX. We have two men in the B.P.L. this period. The Michigan nets are a permanent thing now. After careful checking and rechecking it was found that the one-spot operates on 3663 instead of 3656 kc., so grind the old crystals for that frequency and come in. Michigan Eights: QGV is on 3615 kc. JPV's coat caught in coupling screw on motor in Lab. and he broke couple ribs. GP is busy on hamfest and convention. DPE is getting back in the old stride again. NIT has been having trouble with new rig and speech amp. and is using c.w. for awhile. NGC reports by radio. GUN is now O.R.S. and doing a nice job on QMN Net. DYH reports 28 fellows in Mich. Net now, and we are aiming at 100. BQA is now O.P.S. NDL says he gets a kick out of operating more than ever since coming on the net. JKO has new rig. NUV tried 7 Mc. but QRM got him. CEU made B.P.L. on deliveries. FB, OM. DSQ reports new ham, QMU. FWU is holding down both morning and evening nets. QGD is building 35-T and 6L6 for all bands. NQS, Edison Institute boys, still have So. America to get for W.A.C. LSF made the B.P.L. Fine, Bob. CSX says it's tough trying to get through to the east on the 3500 end of the band. FX, after trying and trying to get a crystal on QMN, finally got one 10 kcs. high so is sticking with it. CLL is definitely giving up Lakes this year, so will be hanging around the QMN Net. MV is helping GP with hamfest dope. OCQ worked KFLF,

(Continued on page 104)

A.R.R.L. QSL Bureau

FOR the convenience of its members, the League maintains a QSL-card forwarding system which operates through volunteer "District QSL Managers" in each of the nine United States and five Canadian districts. In order to secure such foreign cards as may be received for you, send your district manager a standard No. 8 *stamped* envelope. If you have reason to expect a considerable number of cards, put on an extra stamp so that it has a total of six-cents postage. Your own name and address go in the customary place on the face, and *your station call should be printed prominently in the upper left-hand corner.*

W1—J. T. Steiger, W1BGY, 35 Call Street, Willimansett, Mass.
W2—H. W. Yahnel, W2SN, Lake Ave., Helmetta, N. J.
W3—R. E. Macomber, W3CZE, 418 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
W4—B. W. Benning, W4CBY, 520 Whiteford Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
W5—E. H. Treadaway, W5DKR, 2749 Myrtle St., New Orleans, La.
W6—D. Cason Mast, W6KHV, 423 East E Street, Ontario, Calif.
W7—Frank E. Pratt, W7DXZ, 5023 So. Ferry St., Tacoma, Wash.
W8—F. W. Allen, W8GER, 324 Richmond Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
W9—George Dammann, W9JO, 319 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
VE1—J. E. Roue, VE1FB, 84 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N. S.
VE2—C. W. Skarstedt, VE2DR, 236 Elm Ave., Westmount, P. Q.
VE3—Bert Knowles, VE3QB, Lanark, Ont.
VE4—Dr. J. J. Dobry, VE4DR, Killam, Alberta.
VE5—E. H. Cooper, VE5EC, 2024 Carnarvon St., Victoria, B. C.
K4—F. McCown, K4RJ, Family Court 7, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
K5—John J. Carr, K5AV, 78th Pursuit Squadron, Albrook Field, Canal Zone.
K6—James F. Pa, K6LBH, 1416D Lunalilo St., Honolulu, T. H.
K7—Leo E. Osterman, K7ENA, Customhouse, Wrangell, Alaska.
KA—George L. Rickard, KA1GR, P. O. Box 849, Manila, P. I.

Strays

Note on bugs slipping on varnished tables (we've had several such suggestions recently): W1EH says why put the thing on a varnished table? A desk blotter will keep it from walking, provided the rubber feet aren't glazed over, and is a good thing to use anyway, especially on a table which the op doesn't want to scratch or otherwise mar.

(*Continued from page 101*)

Yacht Ripple, off the coast near N.Y.C. EFI is dusting off the old parts for a c.w. rig. NXT finally got big job on the air. QBZ wrecked his crystal so now is using TNT. GQZ is going to try 28-Mc. 'phone. CPG is having his troubles with final tank condensers arcing. BMG says that Michigan is definitely on the up. Michigan Nines: PDE operated from YYA while on two weeks lay-off. U.P. Net is going strong. The S.C.M. is very pleased with the way the gang is responding with reports. Don't let spring fever get you.

Remember the Ohio flood. Keep prepared. 73.—Hal.

Traffic: W8LSF 595 CEU 223 BMG 184 FTW 153 (WLTJ 23) NGC 122 JKO 121 DYH 108 FWU 107 DPE 85 NDL 82 FX 79 CII 70 JUQ 54 MRP 25 ARR-KXX-GUN 24 NUV 19 PXY 19 NIT-NXT 13 QBZ 7 QGD-CSX 6 GP 5 NIV-NQS 4 BQA-DSQ 1. **W9**PDE 142 CE 21 CWR 18.

OHIO—SCM, E. H. Gibbs, W8AQ—HMH has resumed schedules and leads the Section. RN has been trying to make a 6L6 e.c. osc. work on 14 Mc. LZE is acting as alternate for HMH on T.L. "B." Don't forget the Cambridge Hamfest, June 13th—write VP for advance dope. EEQ keeps six schedules and uses 3762 kc. mostly. LCY is moving to new location. BAH is very active in U.S.N.R. and will welcome a line from anyone interested in joining in this work. ICC worked 4 continents in DX contest. AQ is moving this spring, but new QTH yet unknown. APC may move back to Toledo this spring. PZO, prospective O.P.S., has joined the A.E.C. LVU has new antenna working FB. NOT worked his first African in the DX tests. EDR reports following Toledo stations on 28 Mc.: OXK, OXU, ODX, JLQ, CKD, MMW, BIQ, EDR, LUD, LRJ, KAH made his YL an XYL. Congrats, OM. BKE has a new receiver. LTI reports Newark has a new radio club meeting alternate Tuesdays in Tel. Co. building. Any licensed amateur is invited to attend their meetings. LVW rebuilt to 6L6-'10-T-55, mod. by '03 B's, also new velocity mike. LGM, PYB and NLB are active on 7 Mc. FMO got his Class A ticket. FGV was on 28 Mc. in DX test. DXB has a T-55 on 56 Mc. Ditto for KNF. LUD claims DX 4 miles on 28 Mc. with 250 watts—hi! LUJ is sporting a new "Q" antenna. ANE works good DX on 1.8-Mc. 'phone. OZA finished building new 7-tube super. OPT tries hard to work DX on 14 Mc. Using a 230 osc. with 1.5 to 3 watts, PIH has worked 30 states on 3.5 and 7 Mc.; all the tubes in the shack are 230's. LRV has been away as sparks on WLCQ. OYY threw together a temporary rig for the DX contest and worked 13 new countries. UW is setting his rig up in armory at Batavia. In the recent 56-Mc. relay contest sponsored by the Buckeye Shortwave Radio Association of Akron, an incomplete list shows over 50 stations in Ohio and Western Pa. known to have participated. The following stations won the prizes donated for the most outstanding work in the contest: HCL, PDV, KAY, NED, OPO. Honorable mention was given to NYD, GDH, GCI, PWW, QHS, MWV, EAH, KNF, AQ, OPB, MWL. The longest DX contact was between KAY in Akron and PDV in Pittsburgh, neither of whom used beam antennas. Although successful participation in the relay was confined to stations within 100 miles of Akron, 56-Mc. activity in this part of the country has been given greater impetus by this contest. The B.S.R.A. expects to sponsor another 56-Mc. relay on the week-end of May 1st–2nd. Write for details. Another All-Ohio QSO party will be held on Sunday, May 16th. Conditions same as last party—see last December *QST* for details.

Traffic: W8HMH 122 RN 105 LZE 89 VP-CIO 74 (WLHC 45) EEQ 71 LCY 63 BAH 62 ICC 40 KG 38 AQ 35 NKU 33 APC 32 GSO-PZO 31 BBH 25 LVU 13 NYP 4 NOT 3 EDR 2 BKE 1.

WISCONSIN—SCM, E. A. Cary, W9ATO—SES is control station for A.A.R.S. with HSW, SZL, UGE and VDY in his net. SZL joined T.L. "J." AKT has a new mill and a 76-inch rack. ONI mailed 40 letters to prospective A.A.R.S. members this month. PBG joined A.A.R.S. A pair of T55's on 14 Mc. at LAD. ATO burned out a neon tube by touching it to antenna tank. GWK worked 18 countries in DX contest. WSY needs 6 states for W.A.S. KBT says conditions on 'phone band are improving. RNX arranged a schedule with OA4G and OA4AK for some people to talk to their families in Peru. YNB of Racine is one of the few left-handed brass pounders. YKH has new shack. PRA rebuilt oscilloscope. WQM got a new s.s. super and will have S25 in final soon. WKL rebuilt his speech amplifier. SCR will soon be on 28-Mc. 'phone. GTT's antenna came down across the power line and the lights went out in that part of town. IDG joined the ranks of the benedicts. CXK is building a 28-Mc. rig. AUX, HVB, SWJ and UJM are ops at WHBL. Buffer trouble at GSG. POS has 211D on 14 and 7 Mc. VZT is taking Electrical Engineering at U. of W. DPR and FII plan on joining A.A.R.S. TPO has new circuit for 6L6 in which he claims no neutralizing is necessary. P8C put 100 mils thru a 15-mil. meter and found the shunt turned brown. RBY found some of his crystals were black but still active after the fire. DXI is putting in T55 as a buffer. WYT is having B.C.L. trouble caused by hash from the 83. RZY is going hot and heavy on 4-Mc. 'phone. RJT is selling transmitter parts. UIR is opr. at WMFG at Hibbing, Minn. ASQ transferred from there to the new station in Eau Claire. KNN is engineering this new station. New rig at TFS uses 59, '46, pair '46's and T55. WNQ joined the Nat'l Guards. VOW has his eye on the high school's smokestack for an anchor for his antenna. RJY is looking for a balloon for his. YNB built a 28-Mc. rig using an 89 and an 802. ONI has his O.R.S. renewed. NVJ is working FB DX with a pair of 'O1A's. NZP is going in for high power. NPT and POS have T55's on 28 Mc. TLA hooked a D on a 7-Mc. CQ. POS is now the leading DXer in Sheboygan since JDP moved. The Sheboygan Radio Club elected officers as follows: WSS, pres.; POS, secy.-treas.; RBO, v.-pres.; CDS and Steve Grant, directors. YWX, the club station, made over 6000 points in the DX contest using Eimac 5OT's. The Madison Club held a meeting March 8th. A demonstration of 56-Mc. rigs was given by AVM, BOP, IHB and VQD. BOP also showed his portable all-band rig powered by a genemotor. At the Northwest Wireless Association in Superior, DXI was elected to take the place of RJT as pres. The Green Bay Amateur Club plans A.R.R.L. affiliation. They have a column in the local paper with PXT as mud-slinger; he is also the treas. of the club.

Traffic: **W9**SES 91 HSK 75 (WLTD 34) SZL 66 AKT 46 ONI 20 (WLTN 7) PBG 13 LAD 9 ATO 7 GWK 6 HKL-WSY 3 KBT-RNX 2.

WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS—SCM, Richard M. Cobb, W5BII—DXA was active in the DX contest; he worked 16 countries on 28 Mc. alone. FAJ is running a nice group of daily schedules. DNE is on the air at new QTH and is handling Fort Worth traffic in fine shape. BAM enjoyed the DX contest. FBQ is working lots of DX. CPT made W.A.C. twice during the DX contest, once on 28 Mc. EEW reports 5YF at S.M.U. made W.A.C. on 28 and 14 Mc. with FCQ and 9PEV doing most of the operating. EID is on 7 Mc. with five watts input. FXN applies for O.R.S. BII wishes to thank each of you fellows for the splendid support and co-operation during his term as S.C.M.

Traffic: **W5**DXA 374 FAJ 119 FZJ-FBQ 7 CPT 14 FXN 31.

OKLAHOMA—SCM, Carter L. Simpson, W5CEZ—CEZ loaned stand-by rig to FBI during reconstruction of new unit station. FSK has been made A.S.N.C.S. in the Okla. A.A.R.S. EGP is about to get those new sky-hooks up. CVA is taking an enforced vacation due to poor health. Hope you're feeling FB again soon, Bill. FOJ got his 6L6 perking and can now work break-in. FXG has an 825 final and worked a K6 on 3.5 Mc. EMD is taking care of most of 1st District A.A.R.S. drills now. FRC has his new rig perking. FRB is batting 1.000 in A.A.R.S. work now. BNF is operating portable in Texas; he played a part in rescue work in New London school disaster. FBI is running on low power while new rig is under construction. FQN has new QTH, Johnson 28-Mc. Q, preselector and noise squelcher. DQM has rig going at Norman and resumes activity in A.A.R.S. FQB received O.P.S. appointment and wants schedules with other O.P.S. on 1.75 Mc., 5:30 to 6:30 A.M. AIR announces arrival of baby girl Feb. 23rd. Congrats, Jerry. YJ with EGA doing most of the operating contacted 45 countries during DX contest. Others operating at YJ are FLE, CRW, FEV, AND, GBZ and EHQ. FFK built a rig for GCC. ESP enlisted in Naval Reserve. BXC made W.A.C. FQN announces formation of local "Club," "Union of Static Rasslers," (UOSR). They meet every Tuesday night at 7:30 P.M. on 28 Mc. FEC blew a transformer 30 min. before the DX contest began. AMT bought a new home and is QRL moving. AL and FOJ are trying to organize an emergency net comprised of Katy R.R. employes only; they are anxious to contact by mail all Katy amateurs.

Traffic: **W5CEZ** 508 FSK 215 EGP 124 CVA 122 FOJ 100 FX 46 DWB 44 ADC 40 FXG 35 EMD-FRC 30 FRB 25 BDX 23 BNF-FBI 18 FLY 14 FQN 10 DQM 8 FQB 3.

NEW MEXICO—SCM, Joseph M. Eldodt, W5CGJ—ENI leads with traffic this month. DZY has been transferred to Arizona. LC at Carlsbad has a 28-Mc. 'phone on the air. CIP is building a new rig. ENU is getting back on with no a.c. available; he found out he was able to cover about 500 miles with one watt. Hi. CGJ lost a sky hook in a rather violent breeze and is planning on replacing it by installing two 60-foot masts. ETM is new O.R.S. DGP has been assigned to Trunk Line "M".

Traffic: **W5ENI** 422 ZM 52 (WLJG 11) DZY 31 DGP 27 FSP 22 GCY/CEF 14 CGJ 12.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

COLORADO—SCM, Glen R. Glasscock, W9FA—PVZ, ESA and EKQ seem to have had quite a busy month with traffic from the looks of the totals. WWB dropped in on some of the Denver gang during the month. CAA had his hands full this month, changed QTH and had a spell of the flu. MKN spends his time rag chewing with the N.C.R. boys. DSB, now at Lamar, has been keeping in touch with the home town thru MXM. APR was host to the Benedicts Club during the month and reports a good time was had by all, listening to the boys on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. DSD will have to enunciate better in the future because DSB has been getting his QSL cards. OUI changed his QTH and now overlooks the whole town—what a swell spot for DX. IPH dropped school work long enough to help with the moving of OUI, his dad. BYY had a sad experience during the recent windstorm when his tower measured its length horizontally on the ground. SPU is trying a little 56-Mc. work. UJS is getting a new 28-Mc. rig using an 825 final. FQK at Gill is rigging up an amplifier system for the school. CXG is building a new 56-Mc. rig. AAB is building a new rig with a pair of 808's in the final. SVL finished his new 8-tube superhet. YFM is on 1.75-Mc. 'phone with about 30 watts input. PWU sent his cards to Hdq. for W.A.S. on 'phone. RQT is living in Cheyenne, Wyo., now and has his W7 call; the Arvada gang miss him. COC works at the Arvada Post Office. GHY and SMN of Golden spent a day on top of Lookout Mtn. with some 56-Mc. gear and had a very enjoyable day. TLM was heard on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. VGC has Class 'A' ticket now, so is on 3.9- and 14-Mc. quite a lot. EMU is using a pair of 800's on 14 and 28 Mc. DDF is kept busy with A.A.R.S. 'Phone Net work. IKA is putting his time in on c.w. these days to boost his code speed for a commercial ticket. YGM is having FB results with the new rig on 7 Mc., using a pair of 860's in the final. YDW at Boulder is on 1.8-Mc. 'phone lots these days. NKR is a new 1.8-Mc. 'phone man putting out a husky signal for only 30 watts input. PO at Greeley has his ham rig installed at the BC station. TTD reports for the Los Animas and Rocky Ford gang. NPP now in Pueblo, is the proud possessor of a new NCX100. Jeanne Sayres and TTD are after a couple of the new Sky Challengers. The R.F.A.R.A. is progressing very nicely with the code course. The R.F.A.R.A. built up some QRP portable transmitters using 12A7's, and are planning some QRD parties for the summer. The U. of C. Radio Club has quite an active list of hams this year, and is planning a bang up hamfest before the close of the school year, probably in May. Take a look at this list of members: AZT (Pres.), 5EZN (V.-Pres.), OGV (Secy.-Treas.), PIH, PWN, WNO, YAD, SAX, TRP, VTX, NWU, ODF, PWP, TWT, UXI, IVT, PGS, HIR, 8ONH, 9VTB, TMA, RXZ, YLJ, and of course the Prof. 9YL. The Director, 9ESA, was a recent visitor at one of the club meetings. EHC reports for the Colo. Springs group. The P.P.A.R.A. Sunday morning flea-power rag chews are becoming more and more interesting, none of the fellows using more than about 7 watts input. EOO in Pueblo reports most of them are perfectly readable at his place. 2BZN/9 at Fountain, ten miles south of the Springs, puts an S9 sig into Pueblo on 1.8 Mc. The whole gang, about 14 of them, expect to shift to 56 Mc. this summer. DYP changed his QTH (What, again!). FXQ built up a flea-power rig to join the Sunday rag chews. HDI has the T55 nearly ready to go. HDU thinks nothing of working five countries in Europe in one morning. JAV is giving 56 Mc. a little thought. LFE is talking of junking the rack and going back to breadboard. NRZ was called East by a death in the family. TFT is getting anxious to see his new PR15. UEK is still working on the 1.8 Mc. 'phone rig.

National Balloon Races and Mile High Air Races

THE National Balloon Races and Mile High Air Races which were held in Denver, Colo., last season and offered an interesting opportunity for the experienced 56-Mc. operators in the district. The officials in charge of the Air Races praised to the highest extent the work done by amateurs. The radio operators were appointed official judges, two men in each one of the Pylons on the closed course. 56-mc. transceivers, reinforced by equipment built up by the local hams, were used. Base stations were set up on top of the Administration Building at the Denver Municipal Airport. Base stations 1 and 2 called all Pylons, and gave the correct position of each racing plane as it took to the air. The planes roared across the starting line and around the first Pylon. As each plane made its turn at the three Pylons, the hams called the base stations and gave their official O.K., and at the same time they made written record of the sequence. As the race progress, the positions of the planes changed so many times, that an official announcement of the winner's time and speed would not have been possible for several minutes after the finish, had any other form of communication been used. So efficiently did the short-wave radio communication work that official time and speed of the winner was given to the crowd before the last planes had finished the race.

Positions for the races: W9ESA and W9MKN at Base Station No. 1 were in communication with W9EPC and W9EKQ in Pylon No. 1 and W9GBQ and W9WRO in Pylon No. 2. W9FCK and W9DSB operating Base Station No. 2 were in communication with Pylon No. 3 where W9MXM and W9FA officiated. W9NWW was stationed at the base stations on one end of a telephone line to A. L. Williams at the announcer's stand. By rotating each day, everyone was given a chance to operate one of the base stations.

On July 4th, Col. Roscoe Turner made a record flight from Denver to Pikes Peak and return, using a Boeing Transport fully loaded. W9HDU and Russell Ramsey located at the airport in Colorado Springs, while W9USP and W9YAE were stationed at the top of Pikes Peak (with W9KNZ's equipment) where they reported weather conditions to Col. Turner at the Denver Airport and also checked him as he turned around the famous peak. The thermometer stood at 32 degrees and snow was falling at the summit as Col. Turner made his turn and started back to Denver. The reports from the hams on the peak furnished a breath-taking description of the record flight which was carried over the network of the National Broadcasting Co. thru KOA. To these Colorado Springs amateurs—orchids for a job exceptionally well done.

The world record for the 550-cubic inch racing ships over a 100-kilometer course, was shattered by Rudy Kling of Lamont, Ill., when he flashed his blue monoplane around the course at a little more than 228 miles per hour. Stationed 31 miles from Denver's Airport, W9ESA and his 3.5-mc. c.w. rig installed in an automobile, together with W9FCK and C. D. Garroute, flashed the official O.K. to W9EPC receiving at the finishing line in front of the grandstand, as Kling made his turn at the north end of the course, the air race announcer was able to tell the crowd that a world's record was broken, even before the small blue ship came to rest on the Airport.

All newspaper reporters received their information from the amateurs. The times, speeds, and stories of the many fliers were made available to them by records kept by the fellows. A great many of the newsmen as well as officials praised the work of the boys who worked so successfully for the three-day period. W9LNB, Bill Hayes, A. L. Williams, and C. D. Garroutte proved to be indispensable as relief operators, helpers, and general utility men. C. D. Garroute took pictures of the bunch, also some very fine actions pictures of the race. A. L. Williams faithfully handled the job at the speakers' platform on that end of the telephone line. W9LNB and Bill Hayes gave their time and efforts as relief operators.

It was the first Air Meet in Denver, and a faultless job, the result of all members working together under the capable direction of W9NWW and W9ESA, who worked untiringly for three months in advance to make the races a success.

Long-Wire Antennas

(*Continued from page 74*)

methods in the line. The directivity effects and power gain are readily noticed when used for reception. The signal-to-noise ratio is also greatly improved along the major horizontal directive lobe. Many cases have been known where received signals on the usual doublet were so far below the noise level that it was practically impossible to determine that the signal was actually there—but by the use of the "V" or rhombic the same signal was brought up to a good QSA5 level.

For rhombics 2 wavelengths on a leg or greater, and for "V"s 4 wavelengths on a side or greater, power gains of 18 to 30 over a single half-wave Hertz are obtainable for the same transmitter power, which makes these systems a veritable "power plant" for low-power transmitters.

A few final hints should not be amiss at this point:

(1) In figuring harmonic lengths for the proper length of each side, etc., the following formula will give the result with reasonable accuracy:

$$\text{length in feet} = \frac{492\ (2K - .05)}{\text{freq. (in Mc.)}}$$

K = number of wavelengths

(2) Before this length is correctly determined and cut it is advisable to play safe by using hard drawn or some other forms of "stretchless" wire to maintain the original dimensions.

(3) In figuring directions be sure to use a great circle map—the usual straight maps will throw you a long way off on your beam calculations.

Moral: "Be the ham who owns one!"

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[2] Carter, Hansell and Lindenblad, "Development of Directive Transmitting Antennas by RCA Communications, Inc." *Proc. I.R.E.* October, 1931.

Carter, "Circuit Relations in Radiating Systems," *Proc. I.R.E.*, June, 1932.

[3] Hull and Rodimon, "Plain Talk about Rhombic Antennas," *QST*, November, 1936.

Moore and Johnson, "Directed Vertical Radiation with Diamond Antennas," *QST*, April, 1937.

[4] Bruce, Beck and Lowry, "Horizontal Rhombic Antennas," *Proc. I.R.E.* Jan., 1935.

A.R.R.L. *Amateur Handbook* (Antenna Chapter).

How Would You Do It?

(*Continued from page 28*)

between them. The link coils on the tank coils may be the usual two or three turns wound between the turns of the tank coil windings at the coldest point and permanently connected to plugs on the form in the usual manner. The vari-

able coupling coil assembly may be mounted for front of panel control at a point where it is fairly well isolated from other r.f. fields. The diagram, Fig. 2, gives an outline of the idea which can be varied to suit individual cases. A vernier dial or a small worm gear would make the adjustment easier. This split link can be used to eliminate the last trace of capacity coupling between two tanks by either grounding one or both sides at the point of coupling or by introducing a Faraday shield between the two coils where the link is split. This will not usually be necessary, but it will turn the trick if other methods fail. This variable coupling is also useful for reducing power in c.w. work. The two coils of the "vario-coupler" may be wound on celluloid with No. 18 or 20 cotton covered wire and fastened in place with coil dope. Three turns about 3 inches diameter are suggested for each coil.

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Think about these two schemes, gang. They are, of course, just basic ideas. There is still plenty of work to be done in fitting them appropriately into practical installations. But both of them most certainly have a future in practical ham work. Here, anyway, is the next in the series.

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Before we pass on to the essential rules and regulations we might ask whether you, dear reader, have a hero in your home. Ours has turned in some problems of general interest so far but before we know it he will have his station completed and be so engrossed in operating that his only real problem will be keeping peace with the family. What we mean is that we should appreciate deeply any list of practical problems that any of you fellows may have bumped against.

Now, the rules:

1. Solutions must be mailed to reach West Hartford before the 20th of the publication month of the issue in which the problem has appeared. (For instance, solutions of problem given in the March issue must arrive at *QST* before March 20th.) They must be addressed to the Problem Contest Editor, *QST*, West Hartford, Conn.

2. Manuscripts must not be longer than 1000 words, written in ink or typewritten, with double spacing, on one side of the sheet. Diagrams and sketches may be in pencil, but must be neat and legible.

3. All solutions submitted become the property of *QST*, available for publication in the magazine.

4. The editors of *QST* will serve as judges. Their decision will be final.

Prizes of $5 worth of A.R.R.L. station supplies or publications will be given to the author of the solution considered best each month, $2.50 worth of supplies to the author of the solution adjudged second best. The winners have the privilege, of course, of stating the supplies preferred.

—*R. A. H.*

I. A. R. U. News

(Continued from page 55)

Poland: P. Z. K., Bielowskiego 6, Lwow.
Puerto Rico: Francis M. McCown, Family Court No. 7, Santurce.
Portugal: R. E. P., Rua Dos Sabarteiros 159-3, Lisbon.
Rumania: Victor Cantuniari, Str. Matei Basarab, 3 bis Buchresti IV.
Salvador: J. Frederico Mejia, 7a Calle Poniente 76, San Salvador City.
South Africa: S.A.R.R.L., P. O. Box 7028, Johannesburg.
Spain: U.R.E., Apartado 262, Madrid.
Sudan: c/o Frank H. Pettitt, Catholic Club, Mustapha Barracks, Alexandria.
Sweden: S.S.A., Stockholm 8.
Switzerland: U.S.K.A., Neu Allschwil near Basle.
Tanganyika: *see* Kenya.
Uganda: *see* Kenya.
Uruguay: U.S.W.C.G., Box 37, Montevideo.
U.S.S.R.: C.B.S.K.W., I Samoteahny, 17, Moscow.
Venezuela: R.C.V., Torre a Madrices No. 8, Caracas.

Strays

Amateurs using phase-inverting amplifiers, or contemplating using them, will be interested in the June, 1936, issue of the *Aerovox Research Worker*, which deals with this subject. Because of increasing interest in inversion, additional copies have been printed and upon request will be sent by the Aerovox Corporation, 70 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

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W9SRS writes that a strong but inexpensive antenna rope can be made by treating heavy cotton fish cord, which can be obtained from any dealer handling fish-line supplies. The size used by W9SRS is about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil. The treatment consists of immersing the cord in two pints of rubber auto-top dressing, using a gallon paint can having a tight-fitting lid. First coil the rope carefully in the can, then pour in the top dressing, cover tightly and let set for at least twenty-four hours.

To dry, pull out the top end of the rope and attach it to a post or tree, walk back with the can and the rope will pull out with no tangling. Stretch tightly and tie the other end to another post and let the rope dry. When dry, the rope will be quite flexible and much stronger than before treating, as well as practically waterproof. W9SRS has used such a rope for over two years, and recent examination indicated that it was apparently as strong as when new.

A Modulator for the Low-Power Five-Band Transmitter

(Continued from page 15)

hiss which is characteristic of a carbon microphone is not amplifier noise, of course; cutting off the microphone battery by means of *Sw* will show how much of the residual background is caused by microphone hiss and how much is generated in the amplifier itself. The latter should be negligible. Occasionally a microphonic tube will cause noise and howling; this can be checked by tapping

each tube with the finger or a pencil while listening to the output of the amplifier with the microphone off. A pronouncedly microphonic tube should be replaced.

The recommended button current for the type of microphone specified is 3 to 5 ma. per button, with a maximum limit of 10 ma. Although a 3- or 4.5-volt battery with a 200-ohm potentiometer connected across it could be used to control the microphone current, we have found it satisfactory simply to use a single No. 6 dry-cell battery for the source of microphone current, no adjustment being needed.

The modulator unit always should be grounded, using a connection between the chassis and a good ground connection such as a cold water pipe or the radiator of a hot-water heating system. Such a ground often will reduce hum, and will prevent motorboating and howling when the transmitter is in operation by reducing r.f. pickup. The microphone cable should be shielded, with the shield grounded to the chassis; an unshielded cable is prone to pick up r.f. and cause overloading and distortion, if not oscillation, in the audio amplifier.

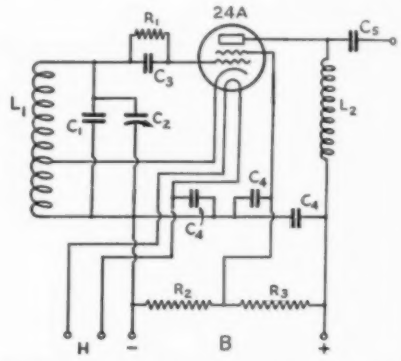
When the various tests and precautions described above have been carried out, modulation of the transmitter is simple. The r.f. end may be placed in operation on a suitable frequency and the antenna loading adjusted to make the final r.f. stage take 80 milliamperes, with all circuits adjusted to resonance. Under these conditions the input is approximately 30 watts, with the power supply described in December *QST*, and the load presented to the modulator by the modulated r.f. stage is for all practical purposes correct in value. If a current indicator such as a low-range r.f. ammeter or a shunted flashlight bulb is used in the antenna circuit, the current should rise slightly—about 10% or so—when the microphone is spoken into. First adjust the modulator gain control so that with normal speaking the plate current of the final r.f. stage shows a slight flicker, then retard the control slightly so that the plate current is steady under modulation. The correct adjustment will permit attaining 100% modulation on the voice peaks, which is the limiting operating condition.

The modulator design is such that when an attempt is made to secure more than sufficient output for 100% modulation by running up the gain, distortion commences so that no particular benefit is secured. Drastic overmodulation such as can usually be obtained with a Class-B modulator is practically impossible with the Class-A system because the 6N7 driver output flattens off immediately when the 6L6 grids start to draw current—which they do when the 15-watt output level is exceeded. This means that distortion starts suddenly and increases very rapidly, a condition which is readily recognized by the receiving operator, and can be checked easily at the transmitter by the use of a listening monitor such as a pickup coil, crystal detector and headphones, or a similar arrangement using a rectifier tube.

A 100-kc. Oscillator

(Continued from page 12)

Probably the best stations to use for checking purposes are those on the clear channels 700 kc. (WLW), 800 kc. (WBAP-WFAA) and 1000 kc. (WHO). These stations are receivable over most of the country for the greater portion of the



L_1, L_2—National R-100 2.5-mh. r.f. chokes; L_1 tapped between first and second "pies" above ground.
C_1—0.001-μfd. mica.
C_2—0.0001-μfd. midget variable.
C_3—0.00025-μfd. mica.
C_4—0.1-μfd. paper.
C_5—0.001-μfd. mica.
R_1—¼ meg., ½ watt.
R_2—50,000 ohms, 2 watts.
R_3—10,000 ohms, 1 watt.

twenty-four hours. All broadcasting stations are required to maintain their frequencies within plus or minus 50 cycles, and most of the larger ones such as those mentioned above do considerably better. WLW, for instance, can be relied upon to be within a few cycles of 700 kc. so that with care in setting the oscillator on this station the harmonics can be taken to be accurate within a kilocycle or so at 14 megacycles. Still more accurate settings can be obtained by using WWV's transmissions on 5000 and 10,000 kc., the schedules for which are given in each issue of *QST*.

After the oscillator has become thoroughly warmed up, it should hold its calibration over periods of several hours. Continuous operation is not necessary, however, because it is a simple matter to check against a b.c. signal whenever a high-frequency check is desired.

To pick up beats at amateur frequencies, a short wire connected to the output terminal should provide a signal of good strength at frequencies below 14 Mc. At higher frequencies, it may be necessary to connect the output terminal to the antenna post of the receiver. With this connection, good signals should be obtained up to the 300th harmonic, or 30 Mc.

An oscillator of this type will be found useful in lining up the high frequency circuits of a receiver and for receiver calibration. With points available at each 100 kc. throughout all amateur bands, an accurate curve of calibration is easily drawn.

DX Contest Policy

(Continued from page 23)

W8AWF W8BAI W8BTI* W8BWB W8DJW W8DME W8FFJ* W8FTC* W8HGW W8HWE W8JMP W8KCM W8KTI W8LAP W8LKT W8LUQ W8LYK* W8MCY W8NRM W8NWE W8OFN W8PLR W8PQQ* W8QDA* W8QHP*.

W9AIO W9AJA W9BMM W9CES W9CVI W9DVW W9EME W9FS W9FZP* W9GHN W9GY W9HUZ W9LEZ W9OJK* W9PV W9RSO W9RVP W9TKX W9TWC W9VDD.

VE1EK VE1EX VE2EW VE3ADM VE4GE VE5EH.

D3DSR D4GAD D4KSD D4NXR D4YFI F3KH FA8DA LA6C LA6U LY1J OK2OP OZ3X OZ8JB PAØDC PAØKK PAØPN PAØQZ PAØUN PAØUV SM5QU YU7DX.

To operators inadvertently betrayed by undetected equipment faults we extend our sincerest regrets; to intentional offenders (if any) we express the belief that you may never have appreciated the potential harm off-frequency work might cause the amateur service, or thought that your choice of a channel might be considered unfair or unsporting by brother amateurs and participants, with the parting injunction that you consider these things; to *all* amateurs the suggestion that increased care in adjustment be employed to avoid out-of-band radiations with our request for your full coöperation. Also to all, our assurance that we shall not neglect our duty, even though many amateur friends may be in these lists. Our hope for 100% frequency observance in the next!

Dakota Division Convention

St. Paul, Minn., May 21–22–23

THE A.R.R.L. Dakota Division-Mid American Convention to be held at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Minn., on May 21st, 22nd, 23rd will present, as one of the largest of all amateur conventions, a most pretentious and well arranged program. Fine modern technical exhibits will be contrasted with radio antiques combed from the ham shacks of old timers. The most informed speakers obtainable including Dr. Hartig, Dr. Reinhartz, Boyd Phelps and others will lecture, and leading manufacturers will send technical experts and motion pictures for conduction of demonstrations.

High lights of the entertainment program will be the Army Net, Navy Net and 'Phone Association luncheons; a mammoth stag and the grand banquet at which at least 1500 hams and their friends will break bread together. Special entertainment has been provided through the convention for the ladies.

Tickets are $2.75 and advance registration may be secured by sending check or money order to W9JIE, 1200 Fauquier Street, St. Paul, Minn.

A Versatile Oscilloscope Using the 913

(Continued from page 34)

The general procedure for checking modulation in a transmitter has been described previously, so need not be gone into in detail. The specific method for this oscilloscope is as follows:

1. Couple a small amount of r.f. from the modulated stage through a loop and twisted line to the "vertical input" terminals, setting Sw_8 to the appropriate tap.

2. Feed the output of the audio oscillator to the microphone terminals or jack through a shielded line.

3. Turn on the transmitter and adjust the coupling loop to give a rectangular-shaped pattern on the screen between ¼ and ¾ inch high.

4. Advance the speech-amplifier gain contro to give fairly complete modulation.

5. Set the sweep frequency controls, Sw_5 and R_{13}, to show two or three audio cycles in the modulated wave. Adjust the speech gain to bring the valleys in the modulated wave just to the reference line, the limiting condition for 100% modulation. Then comparison of the modulated waveform with the original audio oscillator wave-form will readily show distortion, non-linear modulation, etc. Percentage modulation also can be measured by using methods described in the papers to which reference already has been made. The oscilloscope also is readily adaptable to the familiar "triangle" or "wedge" pattern modulation measurements.

For other applications, the builder is referred to such texts as RCA's *Cathode Ray Tubes*, and Rider's *The Cathode Ray Tube at Work*. The oscilloscope has a wide field of usefulness in receiver alignment and general service work.

Finally, a precaution: Do not allow a bright spot to stay at one place on the phosphorescent screen, since the coating material will be burned. Keep the spot moving; in other words, always have a sweep of some sort applied to at least one set of deflecting plates.

Strays

Daily Ursigrams furnished by Science Service are now being broadcast in plain English by W1XAL on 11.79 Mc. from 4:55 to 5:00 P.M. to 0:45 P.M. E.S.T. Data on observations of sunspots, solar radiation, magnetism, ionized layer heights and other phenomena are given. As many amateurs know, the Ursigrams are now being broadcast daily in code from NAA; the new service from W1XAL gives the same information but in a form which does not require decoding.

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Speaking of rapid QSY, consider this one told to W1IGR by G6MK: Hearing VK6SA on the high-frequency of 14 Mc. and having no edge-of-the-band crystal, G6MK proceeded to dash out to G8OY's shack, found him at home, lifted the crystal out of his transmitter, rushed back again, got the rock in his own rig just as VK6SA was signing off, and made contact! No one can say there wasn't some speed involved!

Where to buy it

A directory of suppliers who carry in stock the products of these dependable manufacturers.

RME
RECEIVERS -- PRE SELECTORS
AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT
RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS, Inc.
PEORIA ILLINOIS

BUTLER, MISSOURI 211-215 N. Main Street
Henry Radio Shop

CANTON, OHIO 620 Tuscarawas Street, W.
Radio Electric Supply Company

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 19 South Wells Street
Hinds & Edgarton

CINCINNATI, OHIO North Bend Road, Mt. Airy
Jos. N. Davies

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 34 West Ohio Street
Van Sickle Radio Shop

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 1124-26 Harmon Place
Lew Bonn Company

RAYTHEON
AMATEUR TUBES

AKRON, OHIO 110 E. Market Street
Brighton Sporting Goods Corp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO 633 Walnut Street
Steinberg's, Inc.

CLEVELAND, OHIO 2073 West 85th Street
Northern Ohio Laboratories

TRIPLETT
INSTRUMENTS

AKRON, OHIO 110 E. Market Street
Brighton Sporting Goods Corp.

CHICAGO, ILL. 833 W. Jackson Blvd.
Allied Radio Corporation

CHICAGO, ILL. 901-911 W. Jackson Blvd.
Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 25 North Franklin Street
Electric & Radio Supply Co., Inc.

CINCINNATI, OHIO 633 Walnut Street
Steinberg's, Inc.

CLEVELAND, OHIO 610 Huron Road
Goldhamer, Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 34 W. Ohio St.
Van Sickle Radio, Inc.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 1124-6 Harmon Pl.
Lew Bonn Co.

Listings on this page do not necessarily imply endorsement by QST of the dealers or of other equipment sold by them.

Standard Frequency Transmissions

Date	*Schedule*	*Station*	*Date*	*Schedule*	*Station*
May 5	C	W9XAN	June 2	C	W9XAN
May 7	B	W9XAN	June 4	B	W9XAN
	A	W6XK		A	W6XK
May 12	BB	W9XAN	June 9	BB	W9XAN
May 14	BB	W6XK	June 11	BB	W6XK
	A	W9XAN		A	W9XAN
May 15	BX	W6XK	June 12	BX	W6XK
May 16	C	W6XK	June 13	C	W6XK
May 21	A	W6XK	June 18	A	W6XK
May 28	B	W9XAN	June 25	B	W9XAN
	B	W6XK		B	W6XK
			June 30	C	W9XAN

Time (*p.m.*)	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.)* A	B	*Time* (*p.m.*)	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.)* BB	C
8:00	3500	7000	4:00	7000	14,000
8:08	3600	7100	4:08	7100	14,100
8:16	3700	7200	4:16	7200	14,200
8:24	3800	7300	4:24	7300	14,300
8:32	3900		4:32		14,400
8:40	4000				

Time (*a.m.*)	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.)* BX
6:00	7000
6:08	7100
6:16	7200
6:24	7300

The time specified in the schedules is *local standard time at the transmitting station*. W9XAN uses Central Standard Time and W6XK, Pacific Standard Time.

TRANSMITTING PROCEDURE

The time allotted to each transmission is 8 minutes divided as follows:

2 minutes—QST QST QST de (station call letters).

3 minutes—Characteristic letter of station followed by call letters and statement of frequency. The characteristic letter of W9XAN is "O"; and that of W6XK is "M."

1 minute—Statement of frequency in kilocycles and announcement of next frequency.

2 minutes—Time allowed to change to next frequency.

W9XAN: Elgin Observatory, Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill., Frank D. Urie in charge.

W6XK: Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., Harold Perry in charge.

Schedules for WWV

EACH Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (except legal holidays), the National Bureau of Standards station WWV will transmit on three frequencies as follows: noon to 1:00 P.M. E.S.T., 15,000 kc.; 1:15 to 2:15 P.M., 10,000 kc.; 2:30 to 3:30 P.M., 5000 kc. On each Tuesday and Friday the emissions are continuous unmodulated waves (c.w.); and on each Wednesday they are modulated by an audio frequency. The audio frequency is in general 1000 cycles per second.

Ultra-Midget Equipment

(*Continued from page 80*)

the antenna tuned to resonance the range is approximately one-half mile under average conditions.

At one glance a dozen both proper and improper applications of the midget units present themselves. However, it must be emphasized that a Federal license is required for operation of any transmitter regardless of how small its power output may be. This is imperative.

Strays

W8MEE would like to get in touch with any hams who make their own transmitting tubes.